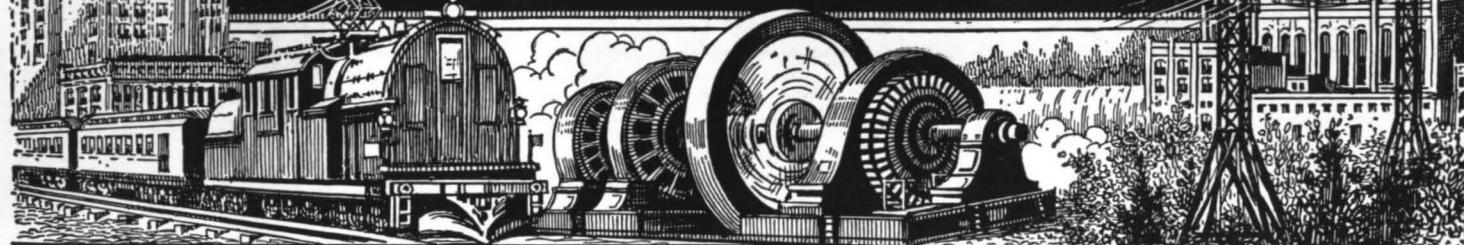


The Journal of **ELECTRICAL WORKERS** AND OPERATORS



RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

VOL. XXXIV

WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER, 1935

NO. 9

Great Consumers' Cooperative Projected ~



Courtesy of Midtown Galleries

Can National Income Be Redistributed?

"Life Insurance Blessed Us"



This was the expression used by a widow in speaking of life insurance carried by her husband; and life insurance has blessed many people in many ways over many years.

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Magazine Chat

During the war there was a phrase "the eyes of the Army." This referred to aeroplane scouting. In our grandiose moments we like to think of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL as the eyes of the union. It is supposed to see all, hear all and tell all.

Recently the research department of the union reported to the JOURNAL that it had a number of inquiries from members in regard to simple hook-ups to transformers. The research department went to a well-known teacher-engineer and employed this technician to draw these hook-ups in an understandable and accurate way. These hook-ups have now been published by the research department as 11 usual and fundamental connections for single and polyphase systems in common use. The edition is limited but the department will supply members with these diagrams as long as they last and only on request. So it is reported to the JOURNAL.

Quite gratifyingly the JOURNAL still receives evidence that it is being widely read not only by the membership but by many friends outside of the immediate organization. These friends do us the credit of saying that it is more fundamental in its approach to economic problems than perhaps any other publication in the United States. This is perhaps because labor must be fundamental. Upon labor's great base the whole pyramid of economic life is erected. Upon labor lies the full resultant force of the flood of economic mistakes that gravitate against labor. Labor, therefore, must see clearly and act wisely if it is to protect itself. It must not be wrong.

The cover this month is taken from a painting by Edward Laning entitled "Street Scene," which is reproduced by courtesy of Midtown Galleries, New York City.



Youth—to the Roadways

By JOHN GRAY MULLEN

*Where boys' feet have gone gladly
Over the roadways of the land
My feet move slowly—sadly
Seeking a futile Samarkand.*

*Where, upon the hills of morning,
The feet of youth have gaily run,
My feet are old with climbing
Paths of hunger in the sun!*

*Oh roadways, you are ever calling
To the heart and to the feet
But you are hateful to the wanderer
Who knows no rest, no food to eat.*

*Once your lure gilded the hillsides,
Now you're gray beneath the sun,
Calling to our jaded footsteps,
"Boy, come on, there's race to run."*

*"Yea, old roadways, a race of sorrow
For galled feet and aching heart,
Home is sweet, yea, sweeter to me
But where is home, to us who start—*

*"Ever start and ever hurry,
To a goal beyond, beyond—
Upon the jobless lads, bring mercy,
O ye roads which beckon on!"*





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NO. 9

Co-operation Gets New Strong Impetus

A NATIONAL chain of co-operative department stores. This announcement represents the most important news that has come to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL in two years. The national chain of co-operative stores will represent true co-operatives, democratically controlled, socially administered, paying consumers dividends at the end of each year. As a member of the recently organized directorate stated "the labor union puts an additional dollar in the worker's envelope. The consumers' co-operative protects that dollar." This is a brief summary of the meaning of consumers' co-operation, but it goes deeper than that. It represents a new kind of economic life.

In Europe the origin of consumers' co-operatives was in the labor movement. The first great co-operative at Rochdale was formed by a group of out-of-work British weavers who sought to combat the inroads of unemployment and hunger by buying collectively. That simple system spread until it gave birth in England to the British Wholesale Co-operative Society—the greatest single unit of business in the British Empire—owning tea plantations in India, and controlling products from raw materials to finished commodities brought to the consumers' door. In every country where the co-operative life is given advantage over the competitive or the monopolistic, wage earners and labor unions participate in co-operative businesses. The backbone of the French, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish economic system are true co-operatives. For these reasons American labor will welcome the announcement of Edward A. Filene, Boston philanthropist and merchant, who has given impetus to labor's philosophy of high wages as a guarantee of prosperity in that he has set aside a million dollars as a fund to forward the scheme of a chain of national co-operative department stores.

Preliminaries Disposed Of

While Mr. Filene lay ill in Moscow his three aides, Dr. Joseph Marcus, Ralph I. Bergengren and Percy Brown were busy completing the preliminary details of the plan. Organized labor will be represented on the national board of directors of the new national chain. The idea is not to destroy anything but to buy up stores in key cities and turn them into the co-operative type. Management will be centralized and fully

The other kind of life growing with grass roots, unseen, but growing no less in big capitalistic America. The Filene plan described.

protected as to policy. Dr. Marcus is a financier with a social slant. Mr. Bergengren is widely known among wage earners as the leader of the credit union movement in the United States. This movement was also fathered by Mr. Filene. Mr. Brown has been personally associated with Mr. Filene for a number of years. The co-operative movement in the United States is of larger proportions than most persons realize, but the co-operation has not moved into what is called consumer's co-operation. The farmers in the northwest, especially in those regions where the Scandinavian people predominate, have built permanent and successful co-operatives. The National Grange and the Farm Bureau of America have their co-operative aspects. The United States Department of Agriculture has tried to stimulate the extension of the co-operative idea among farmers. Co-operation has been regarded as an antidote to competition but competition has disappeared from the economic arenas during the last 15 years, that is, competition in the old sense.

A truer picture of the kind of economic life we have in America includes the building up of gigantic monopolistic businesses which in turn scramble for the consumer's dollar. The mechanical refrigerator competes with the ice refrigerator for sales. The oil furnace with the gas furnace for the consumer's dollar. The automobile with the airplane. This competition is aggravated by a high-powered publicity system, which by adroit appeals, seeks to sell the product to the public. The consumer is at the mercy of the spellbinders, and it has been declared that anything can be sold in America—anything from a new religion to a wooden nutmeg. The consumers' co-operative movement seeks to serve the consumer with products of excellent quality which meet his needs exactly; to lower initial prices which will pay an additional dividend at the end of the year.

The single stricture that has been set by some observers on the Filene plan is that it has not originated with the consumers themselves but in the mind of a public-spirited citizen who has devoted his life to the social weal. This is perhaps the truth, but it should also be said that capitalism has grown to such huge proportions in the United States that it would be difficult for consumers to launch a consumer's co-operative of the needed magnitude to meet the situation. Mr. Filene has given an exclusive statement to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL dictated before his departure to Russia describing the Filene plan. It follows:

Mr. Filene's Own Statement

"Twenty years ago I began the plans for a co-operative system of distribution to cover the United States. At the same time I was undertaking to promote consumer credit through the organization of credit unions. My studies led me to the conclusion that success in co-operative distribution would be greatest if through the credit unions we should first develop co-operative savings and loans and a wide experience among the masses with the truths of credit and finance. As a result of this I concentrated my attention on the credit union movement while continuing my studies of co-operative distribution.

"The credit union movement has now reached a point where its success is assured. It has today over 3,000 credit unions organized throughout the country with more than 750,000 members, and with assets of nearly \$60,000,000. Local credit unions are organized in state leagues and they in turn in a national organization. Furthermore, these credit unions are being augmented at the rate of nearly 200 a month. So I can now give more time to co-operative distribution.

"Co-operative distribution has made its greatest demonstrations in England and in the Scandinavian countries where, through the efforts of the co-operative societies many millions of the people have become owners of the distributive machinery which serves them, but the members of the co-operative societies have had the additional benefits of dividends on their purchases. From the start, the English co-operatives have set aside a definite part of their net profits for the study of what makes prices high. The result of this has been that prices have

gradually been reduced to the members, while indirectly these studies have brought about political and social reforms that have eliminated many factors that made prices higher than necessary. The English co-operative movement grew out of small co-operative units into a huge national organization. This growth proved to be in the best interest of the co-operators, as it was found that only through co-operation between small units could co-operation be most effective. Through the Co-operative Wholesale Society many important changes have been brought about, one of the most significant of which is the discovery that no longer can co-operation be effective through the creation of small, independent units which are too small to successfully compete against the new types of distributing organizations such as the chain. The British co-operative movement, therefore, is now discouraging the small, independent co-operative beginnings.

"In this country, though the co-operative movement has had devoted adherents for years, some of whom have given the greater part of their lives to promotional work, co-operation has not made material progress. Until recently, co-operation in distribution has been confined principally to a limited number of commodities and a small fraction of the population. The time is now ripe to launch co-operative retailing on a large scale, for in this country we have a much greater market than has England. It is significant, however, that in 1934 British Co-operative Retail Societies, with a little under seven million members, sold at retail near a billion dollars' worth of goods. From these figures it must be clear that the opportunities for a tremendous volume of retail sales through co-operatives is potentially possible in this country.

Co-operative Distribution Goal

"The application of scientific management and mass production has brought about greatly reduced prices, as exemplified by the automobile and many other mass-production commodities, but distribution has failed to utilize the science of management to anything like the same degree. But in production as well as in distribution many wastes remain which can and will be eliminated if consumers really develop co-operative distribution.

"Co-operative distribution, like mass production, to be most effective, must be scientifically organized, and my studies have led to the conclusion that such organization must take the following forms:

"(1) As many as possible of the commodities in constant demand by the consumer should be sold under one roof—it must therefore have the strength of a department store.

"(2) The organization can and

should have all the strong points of an individually-owned store.

"(3) The organization can and should have all the strong points of a chain organization.

"(4) The organization can and should have the strong points of the mail-order houses.

"(5) Stores must be co-operatively owned.

"When brought together the picture becomes very simple, because it forms the pattern of what I call 'the chain-within-a-chain of co-operative department stores.' In such a chain every department in every store would be a unit in a chain of similar departments in all the other stores and would function under the direction and control of a central organization.

"Unit stores will be locally owned by the co-operators who will receive a nominal rate of interest on their shares, but who will participate in the profits of the store and of the chain, in proportion to their purchases. This participation will take the form of patronage dividends. For example, a person with an investment in shares of \$100 might receive 4 per cent interest on the investment. If this same person were to buy \$500 worth of merchandise in a year, and if the patronage dividend were 10 per cent, the dividend would be \$50. Prices of these stores will always be as low as those of competing stores and will, in fact, be much lower, as the purchasing member will

receive in addition his share of other profits.

"Since the economical, low-cost, low-price distributing systems of today are by far the most profitable, co-operators in such a system as this can confidently look for substantial patronage dividends in addition to the other advantages which they will share."

The U. S. Department of Labor surveyed the state of the co-operative movement of the world in 1930. At that time 70,000,000 people were served by consumers' co-operatives in 41 countries. In 1930 these co-operatives did a business of \$17,000,000,000. The Department of Labor found in 1934 that the consumers' co-operative societies in America numbered 695, described as follows:

Retail store societies	235
Distributive departments of marketing associations	35
Gasoline and oil associations	398
Bakeries	4
Creameries	1
Restaurants and boarding houses	8
Laundries	1
Burial associations	9
Water-supply societies	2
Publishing associations	1
Trucking associations	1
Total	695

The Monthly Labor Review goes on to describe the characteristics of these consumers' co-operative societies as "unrestricted membership with capital shares of low denomination which may be paid for in installments; limitation of the number of shares to be held by any one member; democracy in government, with officers elected by and responsible to the members; sale of goods at prevailing market prices; cash sales to avoid the loss attendant upon the extension of credit; and finally the returns of dividends to each member, not on the stock held but in proportion to the amount of his patronage with the store." A good many of the members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers have taken part in the formation of credit unions.

While the announcement of the formation of the chain of department stores was being made, there was also announced from Washington the formation of a new federal consumers agency under the direction of Dr. Walton H. Hamilton. Dr. Hamilton's work will consist of supervision of the operations of 200 county consumer councils; secondly, the erection of a staff of experts in Washington studying consumers' problems; and thirdly, the study of prices, production and the American standard of living.

The origin of the British co-operative movement was at Roche-



EDWARD FILENE
He is more than a philanthropist. He is a social philosopher and pioneer.

dale nearly a century ago. The British workers' deep interest in consumers' co-operatives is attested by the following article taken from the Electrical Trades Journal, brother publication of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, published in Great Britain by the Electrical Trades Union.

Place of the Co-operative Movement in Modern Society

The many points of contact between co-operation and social democracy make the growth and development of the co-operative movement a matter for sympathetic attention. Its influence, exercised through its political councils, has become a powerful lever on the political thought of our time, making it of paramount importance that socialists should stress the connecting links between the two movements, and use their best endeavors to strengthen them. Collective ownership, democratic control, abolition of private profit, production for use, are links which organically relate the two movements.

We are all aware of the two main features of the work of the co-operative movement within the existing social order:

- (a) The elimination of the middleman by mutual trading;
- (b) The establishment of a direct relation between producer, distributor and consumer.

But have we, as social-democrats, paid sufficient attention to possible capitalist developments in production and distribution, and their probable reaction upon the co-operative wing of the working-class movement? Have we yet analyzed sufficiently the place of co-operation in modern society during the transition to socialism?

They are problems worthy of thought, and we make no apology for stating them.

We would pose our first query by presenting a second one: Is the co-operative movement in this country yet organized to withstand a rationalized onslaught? It can afford to laugh at Beaverbrook campaigns and profit by the free publicity thus afforded it. But could it afford to laugh if rationalization, and all that it has involved in the field of production, was applied by big business in the field of distribution?

And co-operators and social-democrats alike should face the possibility of rationalization, with the application of the cartel system to distribution.

Supposing the Drage principle of furnishing, with four years' credit, etc., was extended to other branches of trading—really extended—plus the formation of a cartel for joint operation and price-fixing, could present-day co-operation seriously compete? If it could, there is little need to anticipate future trouble; if it could not, and about this there is real room for doubt, then there is urgent work ahead.

Reforms are needed to eliminate the senseless overlapping which goes on between local societies; to create a uniform dividend applicable all over the country;



W. F. Roberts Photo

SHOPPERS

"Contemporary Scene," by Kenneth Hayes Miller.

to make prices standard throughout the whole movement.

Here, surely, is a field of fruitful work for social-democrats in their local societies.

If we secure the early victory for socialism that many of our comrades so confidently anticipate, our second problem question *must* receive early attention. We have witnessed in recent years a rapid development of co-operative activity in the conduct of household services, like milk and bread supplies. Pure milk and good cheap bread services have always been viewed by socialists as communal services, just as necessary as health department work. What should be done?

(a) Is a new municipal organization to supply non-co-operative citizens?

(b) Is the co-operative organization to be acquired for the community?

(c) Is the municipality to ignore the co-operative organization in order to cover the whole area?

(d) Is the municipality, subject to certain conditions, to leave the field of supply to the co-operative society?

This latter contingency would clearly

require considerably more capital, etc., in order that service could be provided immediately for co-operator and non-co-operator citizens alike.

(e) Is the municipality to associate itself in joint ownership and control with the co-operative society in the provision of the necessary services?

A Joint Co-operative Policy Commission, on which leading members of the co-operative movement and the I. L. P. served, published some years ago a valuable report, entitled "The Co-operative Movement in the Progress to Socialism."

We readily acknowledge our indebtedness to it in connection with the latter section of this article. As socialists, we suggest that the report should be rescued from the pigeonhole, and the work be renewed by a more representative body; a body representative of the wider working-class movement.

Life is a fragment, a moment between two eternities, influenced by all that has preceded, and to influence all that follows. The only way to illumine it is by extent of view.—William E. Channing.

Can National Wealth Be Redistributed?

MOST of the dramatic moments of history are not on the surface dramatic. To borrow a phrase from the movies, there must be a close-up in implication and magnification of the moment to wring from it true dramatic values. There was no more important event during the last eventful eight months of Congress than the appearance of Robert H. Jackson, counsel to the Internal Revenue Bureau, before the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Jackson spoke freely on taxation and government income realized from taxes, but in reality he spoke upon the most important issue in our national life, namely, the redistribution of income and accumulated income, usually designated as wealth. So important have the defenders of big business and the nation considered Mr. Jackson's statement that "The Annalist," financial weekly published in New York, has employed Robert Rutherford Doane to prepare a series of articles to attack not only Mr. Jackson's position but the position of all those persons who feel that a more abundant life could be produced upon the American continent with a larger share of the good things of life going to the individual citizen. That labor is involved in this dramatic struggle was also revealed when the executive council of the American Federation of Labor publicly denounced figures sent out by the U. S. Department of Commerce purporting to show that labor was receiving a large share of the national income.

Poor Supports the Poor

The burden of Mr. Jackson's excellent and factual testimony is that a survey of the tax returns filed with the Internal Revenue Bureau reveals that the rich are getting richer. We are going to quote quite freely from this testimony, as it bears in particular upon the ill-distribution of wealth and particularly too as it bears upon the share that labor and wage earners receive. First of all, Mr. Jackson finds that at one time our tax system sought to make those who had the ability to pay taxes pay them. Now he finds a tremendous shift away from this principle toward making consumers, namely, the wage earners, pay for the incidental expenses of government and as the government moves on down the lines of social welfare make the poor keep the poor.

"In that year, 1928," Mr. Jackson says, "we find that those taxes bearing most heavily on the well-to-do contributed \$2,475,000,000 to the national treasury, or 68.2 per cent of its total internal revenue and customs receipts, while miscellaneous taxes and customs receipts, bearing most heavily upon the consumer, contributed only \$1,152,000,000 or 31.8 per cent.

Sharp skirmish of minds presages actual new conflict over accumulated earnings. Rich appear to be getting richer, poor, poorer.

"By 1933, however, this ratio had so changed that only \$781,000,000 was raised from the taxes based on ability to pay, and that sum constituted only 41.7 per cent of the federal internal revenue and customs receipts, while taxes based on consumption produced \$1,090,000,000, or 58.3 per cent of such federal receipts.

"Since 1933 the trend has been in the same direction, but the percentage change is relatively small. In 1935 the taxes based on ability to pay contributed 38.7 per cent of the internal revenue and customs receipts, or a decline since 1933 of only about 3 per cent; and during the same period there has been an increase in the proportion of revenues contributed by taxes based on consumption from 58.3 to 61.3 per cent, an increase of only about 3 per cent . . ."

Millionaires On Increase

Then Mr. Jackson goes on to show that millionaires are increasing even in times of depression.

"Even informed observers were startled at the tendency to concentration, and the rate of concentration indicated by the 1935 returns. The number of persons filing income tax returns decreased from 1932 by 3.8 per cent. Not all who file returns pay taxes, because of exemption, so that only 1,747,740 persons out of our entire population reported taxable incomes and the total amount of income reported fell by 5.5 per cent.

"Yet in the face of generally declining incomes, and in spite of the bank holiday and other events of that year, the number who reported net taxable incomes of \$1,000,000 or over more than doubled, having increased from 20 in 1932 to 50 such persons in 1933."

Fourteen Families Dominate

Mr. Jackson vividly utilizes the figures of the Brookings Institution to show the great gaps between the various income groups.

"Recently the Brookings Institution, in connection with its study, 'America's Capacity to Consume,' presented figures on the distribution of our national income in the year 1929 by family units. The following estimates were disclosed:

"Nearly 6,000,000 families, or more than 21 per cent of the total, had in-

comes of less than \$1,000 annually, or less than \$25 a week.

"About 12,000,000 families, or more than 42 per cent, had incomes of less than \$1,500.

"Nearly 20,000,000 families, or 71 per cent, had incomes of less than \$2,500.

"Only a little over 2,000,000 families, or 8 per cent, had incomes in excess of \$5,000.

"About 600,000 families, or 2.3 per cent, had incomes in excess of \$10,000.

"In the year 1929, 36,000 high-income families received as much of our national income as 11,000,000 families with the lowest incomes.

"We have just studied the incomes of 58 tax-payers who, in 1932, reported total taxable and non-taxable incomes exceeding \$1,000,000. Of the 58 such tax-payers, 38, or over 70 per cent, are accounted for by membership in fourteen families. This indicates that statistics may fail to reveal the true extent of concentration of opportunity and control, and hence of the benefit of organized government and of both ability and duty to pay."

He denies the old view that large estates tend to disappear and be reabsorbed into collective wealth. At this point he says:

"Most of the large estates as at present managed, we find, not only perpetuate themselves but are larger as they pass from generation to generation. With large incomes from inherited property remaining intact or actually increasing there results a diversion of a large proportion of the community's productive resources to the satisfaction of the wants of a few individuals, and a fastening of control in few hands."

In contrast to Mr. Jackson's vivid testimony, we have the article by Robert Rutherford Doane in the July 26 *Annalist*. Mr. Doane writes less neutrally than Mr. Jackson. He speaks of the doctrinaire leaders of the opposition. He talks about the Utopians, the Epic Planners, the New Economists, the Social Justice followers, the Technocrats and the New Dealers. He sniffs at the idea that there is a greater potential plenty in the United States than we now have. Mr. Doane then presents a series of charts purporting to show what?—that property owners are on the increase in the United States. In 1912 Mr. Doane finds that public wealth consisted of \$13,564,000,000. Private individual ownership consisted of \$143,138,000,000. Corporate wealth consisted of \$167,410,000,000. In 1932 public wealth consisted of \$16,772,000,000. Private individual ownership consisted of \$213,097,000,000, and corporate ownership, \$280,083,000,000.

Now then Mr. Doane measures the growth of private ownership in the United States from 1900 to 1934 as follows:

Years	Maximum No. property owners to adult popula- tion
1900*	18.25%
1905	24.51%
1910*	30.25%
1915	39.51%
1920*	59.17%
1925	77.38%
1930*	91.25%
1932	85.44%

*Census years.

Mr. Doane defends the control of property by the wealth holding class as follows:

"In view of the highly varying nature of property holdings as among the many wealth holding classes, it becomes of the utmost importance that these distinguishing features be given due consideration. Only when it becomes fully realized that almost three-fourths of all the property holdings of the wealthy classes are in the form of highly volatile paper claims, while fully three-quarters of the holdings of the remaining classes are in physical property, can our approach to the problem of wealth distribution assume an aspect of realistic integrity."

Divide Up—How?

This appears to imply that much of the so-called property allegedly owned by wage earners is mortgaged property. Then Mr. Doane follows the traditional method of dividing up the wealth after admitting that 6 per cent of the people hold \$50,000,000,000 worth of the entire wealth of the country. Of course this figure is conservative. We quote Mr. Doane on this point because of his apparent delight at how little there is to go around after the division is made.

"Among the many things that he will find will be the fact that, at a maximum, some 6 per cent of the people hold, in gross miscellaneous claims, property currently valued at approximately \$50,000,000,000. Of course this 6 per cent embraces all of the wealthy and a substantial portion of the middle class: about 4,000,000 people.

"In this class, those receiving \$5,000 annual incomes and over, will be found large numbers of our duly elected public officials, various trade, civic and farm organization executives, a sprinkling of college professors, doctors, dentists, lawyers, actors, clergymen, and, last but not least, a considerable number of labor union officials.

"Now this \$50,000,000,000 in gross claims which outwardly, without further analysis, represents the total property assets of these people, is admittedly a large sum. Of course we know that this figure is not a *net* amount. We know that after adjustment for current and long-term indebtedness the *net worth* of this entire class is materially lower. Yet for immediate practical purposes let us first assume that under the sheriff's hammer we could somehow realize the full \$50,000,000,000. What then would this amount to—in terms of



Everywhere one discerns strife between masses and classes. An authority points out that it is the masses, not the classes, who are paying the bulk of the taxes.

dollars and cents—to each one of the remaining population?

"Each one would be enriched to the extent of \$1.41 in bank deposits and cash, \$1.72 worth of old clothing, \$4.27 worth of second-hand furniture and household furnishing, \$43.05 worth (as the pro rata share) of indivisible bricks, mortar and widely scattered real estate, and an additional block of securities to an amount equivalent to an income of 5 cents per day. In other words, the per capita net gain would approximate \$50 worth of second-hand consumption goods and 5 cents for an additional lollipop a day. And fully three-fourths of this wealth-sharing would come from our trained, skilled and experienced great middle class."

Mr. Doane does not in any wise touch upon the question of control. The question of control of course is the principal issue. The mortgage holders who control the tremendous sums of property and income also control the system of property and income and resist reform so that there could be greater production and more just distribution. What the new economists, at whom Mr. Doane sniffs, want is not redistribution of present property but the reform of the system that perpetuates injustice, by creating a better distribution of income. This has been labor's point of view for years. Labor has contended that a progressive increase of wages is the most practical way of redistributing income. This point of view is stressed anew by the statement of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in taking issue with the report of the Department of Commerce.

Labor Attacks Misstatement

The statement of the Executive Council:

"It should be noted at once that the section of our national income entitled 'labor income' in the Commerce Department report includes all persons who work for a wage or salary. It includes the manager of the plant as well as the wage earner who sweeps the floors.

"It includes the president of a bank as well as the boy who operates the elevator in the bank building.

"The salaries of industrial executives, superintendents and managers of factories, stores, banks, have declined far less in the depression than the wages of workers.

Executives Were Least Affected

"More significant still, unemployment has not affected the management group to anything like the extent suffered by wage earners.

"Thus from 1929 to 1932 wages in specified industries declined 59 per cent, while the salaries of management fell only 40 per cent.

"The section 'labor income' also includes a very large number of salaried workers who have been particularly fortunate during the depression—those working for the federal government, whose income as a group has increased since 1929; those working in industries which have suffered relatively little from depression, such as electric power plants, telephone and telegraph companies.

Labor's Earnings Reduced to Half

"When figures are shown separately for wage earners, we realize that they have lost more heavily than any other group. Their income had declined by 1932 to 40.8 per cent of what it was in 1929 and, even with the effort to raise wages of minimum groups under NRA, they are still receiving scarcely more

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The Future of the Small Radio Station

THE small radio station is fighting for its life. Its existence has always been precarious, but right now it is even more so than usual. In one sense it is fighting for the right to be born. In this sense, struggling to meet the stiffened requirements set up by the government for small stations. In another sense, it is fighting for actual self-preservation due to encroachments of the big chains upon its prerogatives and its territory.

Labor is interested in the small radio station in a good deal the same sense as labor is interested in the small weekly newspaper which is close to the people and gives some expression to labor of its columns. Thousands of these weekly newspapers have a marked influence on public opinion. The small radio station can fill the function on the air that the small weekly newspaper fills in the journalistic field. Both are community enterprises. Both are knit up closely with the community and in particular with public organizations. We have in mind right now a rather typical example of the small radio station in its relationship to the larger problems of public opinion. This station is seeking to be born in a city of about 300,000 inhabitants. Both of the larger chains are represented by stations in this city. Public organizations are backing the application of this station. They are as follows:

Local churches
American Legion
Veterans of Foreign Wars
Central Trades and Labor Councils
Milk Producers' Co-operatives
Civil Service Employees' Association

Even some of the artists in the city have sent strong letters to the Federal Communications Commission, asking that a wave length be granted for this would-be station. The point of view of the artists is that the big chains stifle local talent and the young artists in the city have no outlet on the air for their particular abilities.

The small local station, therefore, is tied up with the economic life and the business life of the community. When it becomes the expression of the co-operatives and labor organizations of the city, it is more than an individual enterprise. It is almost an essential of community living.

Here is a typical letter sent to the Federal Communications Commission requesting the granting of a wave length to a small local station. It is from a farmer organization.

Typical Letter Throws Light

"I wish to recommend to you the need of a radio station here which would please our group of 1,000

Citizens' groups, labor and co-operatives are pressing for a place in the air.

farmers, as well as other groups with which we are affiliated in a position to freely utilize for purposes which are a direct benefit to us and which allow us to be in a competitive way free to deal with our public without having to utilize the station now in existence in this area. I believe this competitive station is a necessity at the present time, due to the fact stations now in existence are practically controlled through sources which should not govern what programs should go on the air. I am sure our group which represents the farmers within the 35-mile area would appreciate your co-operation in getting this permission."

Strange to say, many of the business men of the community are uniting with labor and with the farmer to push the small local station. Here is a strong letter expressing the point of view of business interests in a given community:

"It was with a great deal of pleasure that we received the information that Mr. Blank is contemplating the erection of a local broadcasting station.

"We have two stations here now through which we have done considerable broadcasting, but these are gradually turning to national hookups for national advertisers and the desirable time for local programs is not obtainable. Therefore, a station that caters purely to local audiences is something that is needed.

"A good many local advertising dollars have been wasted on stations with national and regional service areas.



The Small Station Hopes to Tie Up with the Schools so that Accurate Knowledge on Social and Scientific Subjects May Come to Listeners.

Therefore, I can see where the smaller merchants could afford to employ better talent and assure the local audiences of a higher class program at much less cost to them, and at the same time, reach the listener who will respond to his particular line of local business.

"If such a station is constructed it will afford our local radio dealers and other merchants interested in local coverage, an advertising medium which they haven't at the present time, and which they can afford to use.

"As radio is our major line of business, having been distributors for a leading brand for the past nine years, we are in a position to know what the public in our territory really wants."

There is evidence that the Federal Radio Commission is not looking kindly upon the granting of wave lengths to new local stations. They are setting up higher and higher technical requirements. To meet these requires a great deal of money, and the local station is not a money-maker. The requirements for new stations are much more stringent than the requirements for old stations, and although licenses terminate and are renewed periodically, the commission does not require the old station to live up to the new technical requirements. It is true also that the newspapers are invading the small local field buying up stations and using them for their own particular purposes.

Man is a land-animal. A land-animal can not live without land. All that man produces comes from the land; all productive labor, in the final analysis, consists in working up land, or materials drawn from the land, into such forms as fit them for the satisfaction of human wants and desires. Man's very body is drawn from the land.

Children of the soil, we come from the land, and to the land we must return. Take away from man all that belongs to the land, and what have you but a disembodied spirit? Therefore, he who holds the land on which and from which another man must live is that man's master; and the man is his slave. The man who holds the land on which I must live, can command me to life or to death just as absolutely as though I were his chattel.

Talk about abolishing slavery! We have not abolished slavery; we have only abolished one rude form of it—chattel slavery. There is a deeper and more insidious form, a more cursed form yet before us to abolish, in this industrial slavery that makes a man a virtual slave, while taunting him and mocking him in the name of freedom.—Henry George.

Human Importance of Electric Power

By FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States

The power policy of the President of the United States is a well-defined policy. The research department of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made a study of the public addresses and writings of the President and made important excerpts from these which we believe define adequately the President's power policy.

But . . . cold figures do not measure the human importance of electric power in our present social order. Electricity is no longer a luxury—it is a definite necessity. It lights our homes, our places of work and our streets.

I seek to protect both the consumer and the investor. To that end I propose and advocate now, as I have proposed and advocated heretofore, the following remedies, on the part of the government for the regulation and control of public utilities engaged in the power business and companies and corporations relating thereto:

1. Full publicity as to all capital issues of stock, bonds and other securities, liabilities and indebtedness, and capital investment, and frequent information as to gross and net earnings.

2. Publicity on stock ownership of stocks and bonds and other securities, including the stock and other interests of all officers and directors.

3. Publicity with respect to all inter-company contracts and services and interchange of power.

4. Regulation and control of holding companies by federal power commission and same publicity with regard to such holding companies as provided for the operating companies.

5. Co-operation of the federal power commission with public utilities commissions of the several states, obtaining information and data pertaining to the regulation and control of such public utilities.

6. Regulation and control of the issue of stocks and bonds and other securities on the principle of prudent investment only.

7. Abolishing by law the reproduction cost theory for rate making and establishing in place of it the actual money, prudent—investment principle as the basis for rate making.

8. Legislation making it a crime to publish or circulate false or deceptive matter relating to public utilities.

We compile for our readers certain salient statements of the President on the vast importance of electric power.

“ . . . I do not hold with those who advocate government ownership or government operation of all utilities. I state to you categorically that as a broad

its own governmentally-owned and operated service.”

“ . . . It is an undoubted and undeniable fact that, in our modern American practice, the public service commissions of many states have often failed to live up to the high purpose for which they were created.”

“ The right of the federal government and state governments to go further and to transmit and distribute where reasonable and good service is refused by private capital gives to the government, viz: the people, that same very essential ‘birch rod’ in the cupboard.

“ . . . The water power of the state should belong to all the people. The title to this power must rest forever in the people. No commission—not the legislature itself—has any right to give, for any consideration whatever, a single potential kilowatt in vital perpetuity to any person or corporation whatever. It is the duty of our representative bodies to see that this power is transferred into usable electrical energy and distributed at the lowest possible cost. It is our power, and no inordinate profits must be allowed to those who act as the people's agent in bringing this power to their homes and workshops.”

“ . . . Never shall the federal government part with its sovereignty and control over its power resources while I am President of the United States.”

“ I should like to state clearly the outstanding features of the problem itself. First, it is agreed, I think, that the water power of the state should belong to all the people.”

“ At least of equal importance is the problem of transmission and distribution to the ultimate consumer. A mere development of power at a low production cost is insufficient unless, at the same time, we make certain that it is finally distributed to the ultimate consumer at a fair price, under which no individual or corporation, involved in the business of transmitting or distributing, will make more than a reasonable profit.”

“ We must have uniform accounting systems.

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W. F. Roberts Photo

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

from a portrait in the Fourteenth Biennial Exhibition of Contemporary American Oil Paintings in the Corcoran Gallery, by Ellen Emmet Rand.

general rule the development of utilities should remain, with certain exceptions, a function for private initiative and private capital.

“ . . . I therefore lay down the following principle: That where a community, a city or county or a district is not satisfied with the service rendered or the rates charged by the private utility, it has the undeniable right as one of its functions of government, one of its functions of home rule, to set up, after a fair referendum has been taken,

Air-Conditioning Advance Makes Jobs

By PENNELL CROSBY

ONE source of employment for the building trades—air conditioning—is taking a tremendous spurt this year, with the city of Washington apparently leading the rest of the country in the race for coolness. By 1936 a large percentage of Washingtonians who work for the government will no longer speculate, as they wilt at their desks, whether mercury over 100 degrees means dismissal for the rest of the day. Being in the office will be more comfortable than being at the beach.

All the new government buildings since the Post Office Building, completed in 1934, have air conditioning, and some of the old ones are making installations.

In many other parts of the Washington scene, summer "mugginess" is being overcome with artificial weather. Most of the department stores have at least a partial air conditioning job. Almost every smart shop on F Street, main shopping thoroughfare, has put in air conditioning within the past year or two. Movie theaters, of course, have had it for some time. But restaurants and cafeterias decided it advisable only recently. You can shop in the five-and-dime, cooling off as you do so. Many hotels have air conditioned their cocktail rooms, and one hostelry, the Hamilton, usually the headquarters of labor men, is now completing an installation that will bring controlled temperatures to the whole building. The Carlton Hotel has air conditioning on its top floor, which would be practically unusable without summer cooling.

As one of its parting gestures the Congress bestowed a loving pat on its own shoulder with an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to put a complete air conditioning job in the Capitol Building, the Senate Office Building and the two House Office Buildings, in which a partial installation previously made had enabled senators and representatives to experience its advantages.

Two residential building firms have begun to include the new type of heating and cooling in homes they will sell to Washington residents—and it is expected to become a strong selling point.

Reports from other cities are similar, though it is not expected that amounts spent will total so high as in Washington because other cities are not building, and air conditioning, large office buildings the way the government is doing here; and these installations are of such magnitude as to overtop scores of small jobs in beauty parlors, shops, restaurants, etc. It is said that practically every important hotel in the country has its heart set on the new improvement and would let contracts at once if its financial position allowed. Meantime, they are beginning with the public rooms on the main floor. The Roosevelt Hotel,

Exhaustive study of new market reveals the scope and limit of work opportunities. Upward climb of installations.

New Orleans, recently let a contract to do the entire job.

Stores Find Business Boosted

Stores have found conditioned air a sales stimulant and a protector of merchandise. They agree with employers in office buildings that it adds to the efficiency of workers, particularly in hot weather. It is believed that these conclusions will force more building owners to add air conditioning, since the merchant cannot afford to have his customers pass him by, nor the employer to overlook the comfort of employees as expressed in their output. In short, the curve of air conditioning sales seems to be a rising one.

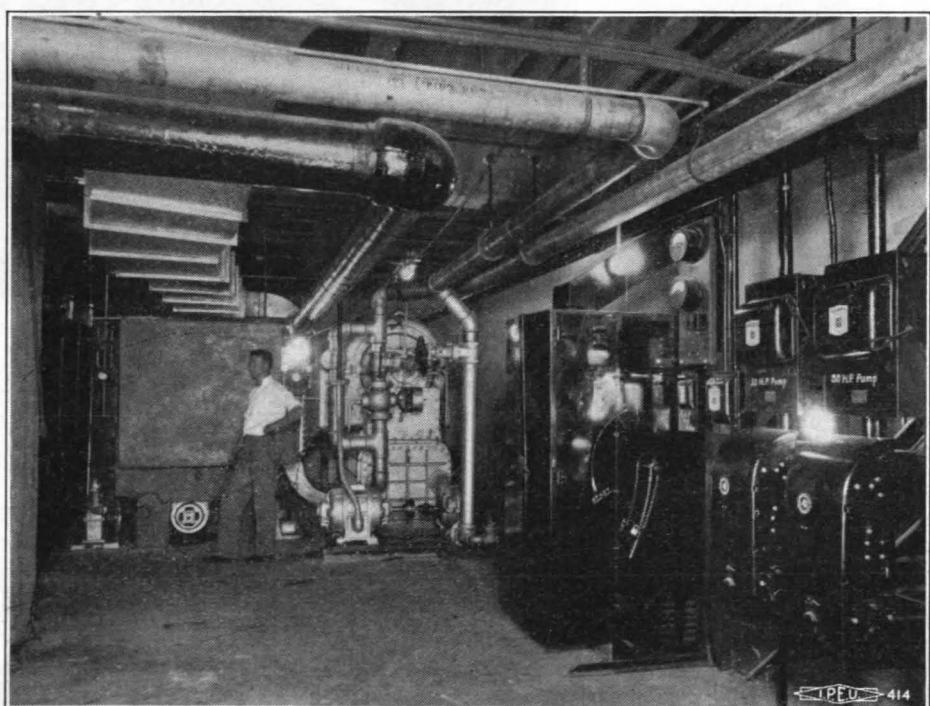
Statistics from the U. S. Bureau of the Census bear out this conclusion. The bureau has tabulated sales of 35 manufacturers of air conditioning equipment (fans, unit heaters, air washers, etc.) for nearly five years. The peak was reached in July, 1931; then with the decline in construction expenditures the curve dropped jaggedly downward like a profile map of the Grand Canyon till it reached a valley in March, 1933, when sales were only 20 per cent of the 1931 top. Then began the zig-zag course up-

ward again, still climbing when last reports were published (of June business) with indications that the 1931 ceiling will be passed in the 1935 summer sales.

Some of the trades particularly benefited in the work of installation are the sheet metal workers, the electrical workers, and the machinists. The complicated layout of sheet metal ducts that circulates the conditioned air has to be designed especially for each building. These are fabricated partly in local shops and partly on the jobs. Their bulkiness and the difficulties of layout make it imperative that they should be made up locally. Where air conditioning is installed in an old building there will also be employment for plasterers and painters. A redecorating job is generally deemed necessary after the ducts have been run through. A good deal of rewiring work is also necessary where putting in the ducts interferes with existing wiring, and in general, the skilled trades receive a larger share of the money in installations in old buildings.

Electrical Work Increased

It has been difficult to ascertain just what percentage of the total cost the electrical worker receives, either on new or old building air conditioning. Howard P. Foley, of the H. P. Foley company, which has the electrical contract of the new Interior Department Building, says the addition of air conditioning increases the amount of the electrical contract about 20 per cent. Of this, as a general rule, he says about 60 per cent goes for materials supplied by



Courtesy Carrier Engineering Corp.
Centrifugal Refrigerating Machinery and Starting Controls on an Air Conditioning Installation.

the sub contractor and 40 per cent for wages on the job. But in considering the large sums spent on air conditioning installations we must remember that possibly 50 per cent or more is taken by the general contractor who supplies the equipment—the central plant—and the design, layouts, and supervision. When the remainder is divided up among the subcontractors, the electrical contractor may get 20 per cent of it and the crew may find that their percentage of the large amount named in the general contract, may be 3 to 6 per cent.

The Mechanical Equipment Division of Public Warehousing, in the U. S. Treasury Department, estimates that some \$5,000,000 have been spent by the government on air conditioning machinery and installation within the last three years. From another source comes information that 1935 is taking more than \$3,000,000 of this. The \$2,500,000 appropriation for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings will give 1936 business a big start to gain on 1935.

The government buildings in Washington which are now equipped include:

Post Office Building
Labor Department and Interstate
Commerce Commission
Library of Congress Annex
Department of Justice
New Department of Interior
Old Department of Interior
Supreme Court Building

The job on the new Interior Building is said to cost \$1,500,000. The old Interior Building was a million dollar job. The gray old Treasury is being air conditioned at a cost of \$450,000 to include redecorating. The new Archives Building will be air conditioned. The Department of Agriculture Administration Building will be mostly air conditioned with particular attention to the laboratories which are to be maintained at exactly the same temperature winter and summer. The effect of nutrition on white mice is to be studied in an atmosphere where weather never changes. Another prospective installation is in the old Pension Building, also to be remodeled extensively.

The ponderous monument of the departed Republican elephant, the Department of Commerce Building, which covers two big city blocks, knows the turn of the seasons, however. Mr. Hoover did not put air conditioning in his pet project. Recently, an installation was made to supply conditioned air to the offices of the Secretary of Commerce, but no plans have been made to extend this comfort to the rest of the building.

Electrical Wages Feel Lift

The installations in hotels, stores, etc., though most of them are not large jobs, have returned sufficient wages to keep several men busy. The air conditioning installation in the Hamilton Hotel, for example, is said to have paid \$5,000 in wages to electrical workers to date. Jobs in one Woolworth and two Kresge stores put some \$5,400 in their



Courtesy Carrier Engineering Corp.

Erection of a Special Building was Necessary to House Apparatus for Air Conditioning the Motion Picture Laboratory and Auditorium, also Certain Apparatus Rooms in the South Building of the Department of Agriculture Building.

envelopes. W. A. Rogers, electrical contractor, says that nine air conditioning jobs he has done since March 1, 1935, including installations in department stores, shops and a hotel (parts of buildings) have paid some \$8,000 in wages to his electrical crew. The air conditioning work in this city is predominantly union.

Electrical contractors in Washington are enthusiastic about future business in this line. They believe that within a few years the year-round air conditioning plant will make the heating plant used only in winter, look obsolete. Mass production and increasing sales, they believe, will bring prices on equipment down within reach, even for moderately priced homes. Contractor Howard P. Foley declares that within five years he expects to see nationwide activity in air conditioning of small homes. Though at present the cost of the complete plant is too high for most customers, the home builder can install a hot-air heating plant which can readily be equipped with the air conditioning machinery whenever the price gets within reach of the customer's purse. If you want a general description of this type of heating plant, look up your December, 1934, JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS when we forecast this trend in an article entitled "Employment Offered by Automatic Heat."

Experimentation Still Takes Place

One reason that prices have been so high is because the equipment placed on the market is the result of so much experiment and research. Up to the close of 1934 air conditioning had not been a profitable venture to the companies engaged in manufacturing the

machinery. Development and selling expenses have been high. It is said that one of the major companies spent \$1,000,000 experimenting on a certain type of equipment before placing it on the market. A large and continued increase in sales would certainly bring prices down, as it has in the case of every new kind of electrical equipment. Remember what happened to prices on radios, on electric refrigerators!

Leading Companies Described

Though there are many companies engaged in manufacturing, eight emerge prominently, though not all of them engage in installations, several leaving this to their dealers in various cities. Five are interested in air conditioning equipment merely as a side line to their other business. These are General Motors, General Electric, American Radiator, Chrysler and Westinghouse Electric. The three leading organizations engaged primarily in air conditioning are Carrier Engineering Corp., York Machinery and B. F. Sturtevant Co. Carrier, the oldest in the field, has its entire interest in air conditioning, not only taking orders for equipment but handling all of its important installations by general contract. This company will undertake any kind of a job, large or small, anywhere. Its records show a great variety of buildings and locations. It handled the installation in the French liner Normandie's dining salon. Several office and store buildings in Japan and the Far East have Carrier air conditioning; the company installed a system in a Buenos Aires apartment house, and it recently conditioned the Robinson Deep Mine in South Africa. It is said to have

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Lobbyists: Democratic and Plutocratic

ONCE again lobbyists are holding the center of the stage and observers in Washington believe that they will go on for some time to come holding the center of the stage. It is more essential than ever, therefore, for distinctions to be made between lobbyists and lobbyists. In the main, there are two types—the democratic and plutocratic.

In a country such as ours which is predominantly industrial, and with a government that has not changed its form vitally since its inception in 1781, the only way that the growing industrial system may be adjusted to the old political system is through democratic lobbying. It will be impossible for Congress to know and understand the wants of the people without conferring with the representatives of economic and industrial organizations. The legitimate democratic lobbies may be said to be represented by the following:

The American Federation of Labor.
The American Farm Bureau Federation.
The National Grange.
The Association of Railway Labor Executives.

The illegitimate plutocratic lobbies are represented in Washington and take on the characteristics of cabals. They are secret, insidious and dangerous, and may be described in general by the following:

The social lobby.
The secret industrial lobby, the offshoot of powerful industrial associations like the National Manufacturers Association and the Edison Electric Institute.

Lawyers of former political connection employed by the plutocrats.

Often propagandists like David Lawrence, speaking in behalf of big business, and Mark Sullivan, with his antiquated political ideals, attempt to confuse values and to assert that the labor lobby is the most "powerful and dangerous lobby" in Washington. There is nothing dangerous about the labor lobby because there is nothing secret about it. The legislative representatives of American labor and of farmer organizations have nothing to conceal. They come frankly to Washington with the program that they want to get as much publicity for as they can. Their program arises out of the needs of the hundreds of thousands of their members and it is tested in the arena of industry before your eyes. In this sense, the democratic lobby is the third house of Congress, or to put it another way, it is the lower house of Congress. Congress would be forced to send committees out to

Public confuses two kinds, and secret "fixers" for big business try to cash in upon the confusion.

get the views of these economic organizations if representatives did not come to Washington to inform Congress of the needs of these groups.

In contrast to this social and legislative function the secret lobbies of big business stand out startlingly. They get their force by moving in the dark. They don't let the public know what they do, what they want, or how they work. It is well known that the social lobby works through entertaining and by seeing key people at parties. This was well revealed in the testimony recently of the young social lobbyist Robinson employed by Howard C. Hopson, head of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. Robinson testified that he had spent \$7,000 in Washington this summer entertaining. At the same time his boss, Hopson, was busy seeing people in Washington and undertaking to control the great news gathering agencies in order to shape legislation in behalf of holding companies. This exposé is important not merely because it bears on the present at Washington but because it bears on the past and future. The social, sinister, secret lobbies of big business operate 12 months of the year and they operate powerfully. Their chief agents are lawyers who have in many instances been employed in the government, know the ropes, so to speak, have influence and are willing to sell

this influence for a fee. There is an old wheeze going around in Washington that the political office holder never leaves Washington even when he loses his job. He sets up some kind of office and becomes a lobbyist.

A roll call of these lawyer lobbyists was recently printed in the syndicated column of Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen called the "Daily Washington Merry-Go-Round." This is so frank that we quote it herewith as the best commentary yet offered on the lawyer lobbyists employed by big business.

"Here is the roll call on some of them:

"Bruce Kremer—elephantine former Democratic National Committeeman from Montana who lobbied for Public Service of New Jersey. A close friend of Attorney General Cummings, Kremer is a past master at backthumping and has amassed a large fortune representing big business in its fight against the New Deal. Roosevelt forced him to resign as National Committeeman, but he remains a great friend of the President's secretary, Marvin McIntyre.

"Arthur Mullen—former Democratic National Committeeman from Nebraska, who fought valiantly on behalf of Cities Service and the Henry L. Doherty interests. His chief operator was Senator Burke, of Nebraska, whom Mullen helped elect, and whom he sent onto the Senate floor to change votes on the holding corporation bill. Forced to resign as committeeman, Mullen also remains a great friend of Marvin McIntyre.

"Robert Jackson—former Secretary of the Democratic National Committee and ardent lobbyist for Niagara Hudson Power Company, the United Corporation,

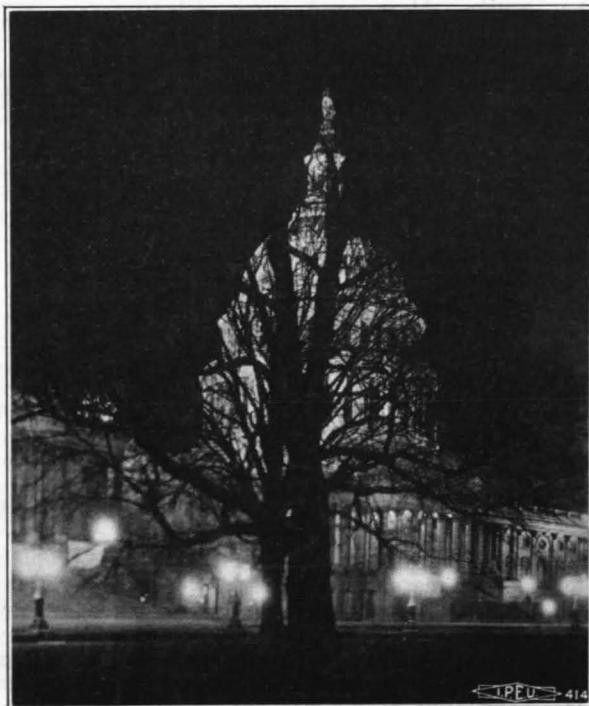
and other Carlisle interests. One of the most charming members of the New Deal, Bob has waxed fat lobbying for the Old Deal. Now has rented the famous "Pink Palace," once owned by Margaret Fahnestock Stokes. He, too, is a social buddy of McIntyre's.

"Joe Tumulty—former efficient secretary to Woodrow Wilson; now one of the most effective lobbyists in Washington. He did valiant service for the Carlisle interests during the holding corporation fight.

"George Moses—wise-cracking former Republican Senator from New Hampshire, bon vivant, and still most popular with his former colleagues. Moses worked with the Committee of Public Utility Executives and was one of the glad-handers at the stag parties thrown by Senator Dieterich in lobbying against the holding corporation bill.

"Patrick J. Hurley—tall, mirror-watching former Secretary of War under Herbert Hoover. He worked for Associated Gas and

(Continued on page 404)



CAPITOL BY NIGHT.

Science Stands Guard Over Wire Standards

THREE is something new under the sun. The new thing in this particular category is the rapid emergence of a whole system of high standard wiring vouched for by manufacturers themselves. There has recently come to the office of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers two attractively printed pamphlets—one published by the Rigid Steel Conduit Association, 17 East 42nd Street, New York, and the other published by the Safecote Electrical Conductors, 155 East 44th Street, New York. In effect these manufacturers are saying: "In the last analysis we who produce the goods are responsible for quality. It is true that we can depend upon codes, upon inspection departments of the cities, but we must give aid to these agencies by producing goods of a quality higher than hitherto has ever been known."

It is apparent to labor unionists who handle these products and install them that proper standards manufactured, so to speak, into the article will aid labor to do a better job all along the line. If labor unionists are interested in these standards set up by the manufacturers themselves, they can secure printed copies from the addresses given above.

In the "Industry Standard for Standard Rigid Steel Conduit" the definitions themselves are important. They are as follows:

A-1. Rigid Steel Conduit. Rigid steel conduit is a raceway specially constructed for the purpose of pulling in or withdrawing of wires or of cables after the conduit is in place, and made of mild steel pipe of standard weight and thickness permitting cutting standard threads, that has been cleaned of scale and rust, and has enamel or metallic corrosion-resistant coatings.

A-2. Coupling. A rigid steel conduit coupling is a short hollow steel cylinder internally threaded and intended to connect two adjacent lengths of rigid steel conduit.

A-3. Elbow. An elbow is a short curved piece of threaded rigid steel conduit of minimum standard radius serving to connect two lengths of conduit which are at an angle to one another.

"Note: The term 'elbow' is usually applied when the angle is 90° but may be applied for angles as small as 15° .

A-4. Fittings. Conduit fittings are the accessories necessary for the completion of a conduit system, such as boxes, elbows, bushings, and access fittings."

Another important standard is the trade size of conduit accurately stated. Material and

New spirit has entered field. Engineering, not mere profits, animates manufacturers. Labor vitally affected.

workmanship are also clearly described as:

D-1. Tube. Each tube used in the manufacture of rigid steel conduit shall be of mild steel, and have a circular cross section sufficiently accurate to permit the cutting of clean, true threads.

D-2. Welding. All seams shall be thoroughly welded.

D-3. Cleaning of Tubes. Tubes shall be thoroughly cleaned before the application of the zinc coating. The cleaning process shall leave the surfaces of the tube in such a condition that the zinc coating will be firmly adherent and will have a smooth finish. The cleaning process shall not reduce the tube so that the weight of the finished conduit will be less than the required minimum."

It is significant too that all of the conduit sponsored by this group of manu-

facturers is zinc-coated conduit. This detail is stressed as follows:

E-1. Zinc Coating. The outside surface of each tube shall be thoroughly protected against corrosion by an even coating of zinc applied by the electro-galvanizing or the hot-dipping or the sherardizing process. The inside surface, if not protected by a zinc coating, must be covered by a coating of enamel, the character and appearance of which shall be such that the conduit can be readily distinguished its entire length from ordinary pipe commonly used for other than electrical purposes. The enamel coating and zinc coating of the finished conduit shall have an even and smooth appearance and be of a uniform quality at all points of the length of the tube."

Provision is made for proper inspection at the place of manufacture or point of shipment. This standard is clearly stated: "All finished rigid steel conduit shall be inspected visually, on both the inside and outside surfaces, to insure satisfactory workmanship." Further safeguard is given thus:

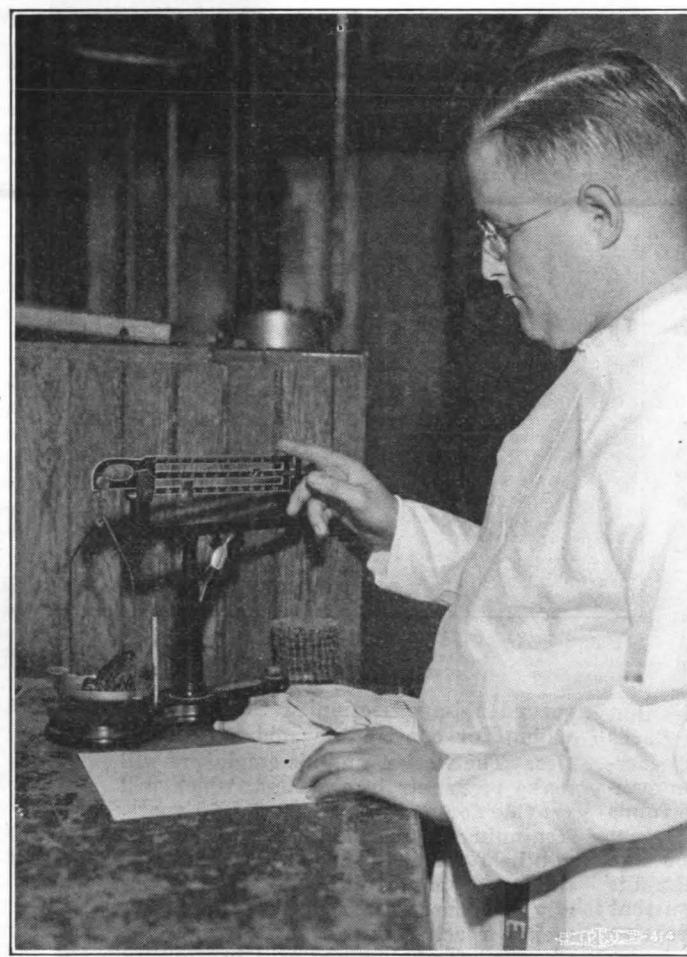
"Should the purchaser elect to subject conduit to inspection other than that made by Underwriters' Laboratories, the inspector representing the purchaser shall

have free entry, at all times while work on the contract of the purchaser is being performed, to all parts of the manufacturers works which concern the manufacture of the conduit ordered. The manufacturer shall afford the inspector, without charge, all reasonable facilities to satisfy him that the conduit is being furnished in accordance with these specifications."

This particular standard provides for a cycle of four immersions. The brochure goes on to say: "If, after the fourth immersion, there should be a fixed bright metallic copper deposit upon the sample, the sample shall be considered to have failed to pass the test."

In the second booklet entitled "Performance Specifications For Safecote Electrical Conductors" the product is described "as conductors which shall have their protective braids thoroughly saturated and evenly finished with non-migrating moisture-resisting and flame-retarding compounds." This product is attracting a great deal of attention within the industry just now because it has done away with the old-fashioned type of covering which has often proved to be a heavy fire risk. The Safecote products have also developed a system of col-

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Science, with the Instrument of Calculation, Can be Made to Serve Human Society in All Fields.

Social Security Now Up to States

CHARACTERIZED by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as "perhaps the most useful and fundamental single piece of federal legislation in the interest of wage earners in the United States," the Social Security Bill has now become law. It cannot function completely in its purpose to bring aid to unemployed, old people, dependent children, mother's pensions and health service until legislation is passed by the legislatures of the various states. Drives by organized labor groups are beginning now, demanding the calling of special sessions where no regular sessions are scheduled, and the passage of state statutes. Collections of the unemployment insurance excise imposed by the federal law begin January 1, 1936. Only six states have enacted their unemployment insurance laws now; only nine others have regular sessions scheduled. Special sessions will be necessary in the majority of states if workers are not to lose the advantage of federal grants.

You, as a wage earner, want to know what the law will give you. It is viewed as a national plan to protect from financial hazards, workers particularly of low income, those who never have enough margin to save for a sufficient income in old age, a fund for periods of unemployment, adequate insurance to protect the widow and dependent children in case of loss of the male wage earner. Money will be provided by a tax on pay rolls; and in the case of old age annuities, regular contribution of a percentage of the employed person's salary.

An important provision of the law regarding unemployment insurance is that the unemployed person may not be denied his compensation because he refuses to take a job where a strike is in progress; or when a job offered to him pays less than the prevailing wage in his locality; or when a condition of employment is that he must join a company union or refrain from joining any other union.

Free Old Age Pensions

Designed to aid destitute old persons who would have to be supported by the state, the law provides that states which comply with its standards will receive 50 per cent of money necessary from federal government on pensions up to \$30 per month. While funds are being amassed, pension age will start at 70 years. After 1940 pension age begins at 65 years. Where federal aid is provided to the state, the law says that all who require the pension must receive it. Partial aid is to be given in some cases where individual has some income but not sufficient to sustain him. States

Federal law sets up standards, but it must have backing of state legislation. Much needed reform long overdue.

may provide a larger pension than \$30 but the federal government will not contribute more than \$15 towards it.

It is hoped that in time the free pension will be rendered unnecessary by the



Social Security that Begins with Parents Reaches Farther to Protect Boys of this Kind.

second old-age section of the law, providing for contributory old age annuities. The worker and his employers will make payments into a fund, which will provide for pensions at age of 65 years. Beginning January 1, 1936, payments will be 1 per cent of payrolls jointly for three years, and will be increased gradually each three years till total joint payments reach 3 per cent of payrolls. Change of employment will not nullify the worker's claim to his pension and in case of his death the amount of his con-

tributions, with interest, will be paid to his heirs. All industrial wage-earners will be expected to contribute to the fund, no matter what the amount of their income, and all will benefit from it. But the payroll deductions will cover only that part of their income up to \$3,000. A \$10,000 a year man will both pay into the fund and receive from it, only covering \$3,000 of his salary.

A computation in the New York Times shows the following typical benefits from this pension system:

Average salary \$50 per month, 10 years contributions—pension of \$17.50 per month. After 40 years of payments will increase to \$32.50 per month.

Average salary \$250 per month 10 years payments—pension of \$37.50 per month. After 40 years of payments, \$81.25 per month. Payments will begin in year 1942 to persons who have reached age of 65.

Unemployment Insurance

After January 1, 1936, employers of eight or more persons must pay into the federal Treasury 1 per cent of their payroll totals; in 1937 the percentage increases to 2 per cent; in 1938, 3 per cent, continuing at 3 per cent thereafter. While the fund will be collected nationally, only workers in states which adopt unemployment insurance laws will receive benefits. This provision it is hoped, will expedite passage of such laws in the states.

A good deal of discretion is allowed to the states in formulating such laws, and strong pressure by labor organizations may accomplish good results. The federal government will return to the state 90 per cent of the payments made by the employers in that state, and other funds may be provided by the state itself. Therefore unemployment benefits will vary somewhat in different states. New York state now provides that after a three weeks waiting period an unemployed worker will receive benefits up to \$15 per week for a maximum period of 16 weeks. Wisconsin gives a maximum of \$10 for 10 weeks. Most states have no unemployment insurance law at present.

Other Benefits

The Social Security Act also creates a system of federal aid to the states in taking care of blind, or disabled persons, destitute mothers, and destitute or neglected children.

"Co-operation through government to overcome social hazards against which the individual alone is inadequate," is the principle of the plan, according to

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Do Labor Unions Believe in Research?

IT is now about a year since the Labor Information Bulletin was first published by the U. S. Department of Labor. This bulletin is an attractive, accurate report of statistical data as it affects the daily labor struggle. The Bulletin, it is true, contains other material than research information, but in the main it represents the government's attempt to serve labor unions in relationship to their daily problems in a good deal the same way as the U. S. Department of Commerce serves business with the publication "Current Survey of Business" and the U. S. Department of Agriculture attempts to serve farmers with trade reports.

The Labor Information Bulletin was frankly an experiment. There was a question whether labor unionists would respond to such a publication and whether they would adapt it to their needs. This experimental stage of the publication now may be said to have passed. The Labor Information Bulletin has a circulation of 30,000. Recently Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, sent a questionnaire to 7,000 subscribers asking their frank expression of opinion as to the value of the publication to their jobs. Hundreds of replies have poured into the office of the commissioner. These replies emphatically endorse the Labor Information Bulletin, but they do more. They show how statistically-minded labor unionists have become during the last 10 years.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL has been permitted by the commissioner to see these replies and has quoted freely from them.

"I will frankly state that I believe the Labor Information Bulletin is the most useful information that has ever come from the Labor Department."—General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

"Something I am unable to obtain from local newspapers."—Associated Motion Picture Costumers Local Union.

"I read the Bulletin to my local union at every meeting."—Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America Local Union.

"Used to settle disputes as they may arise."—Athletic Goods Workers Local Union.

"Much of the information is also imparted to the students of one of our high schools as the instructor in economics is an avid reader of my copy."—Trades Council (Maryland).

"We are located 150 miles from the nearest city and library facilities are not as good as in cities."—Aluminum Workers Local Union.

"Used when negotiating wage agreements."—General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

Montreal, Canada, reports wide-spread use of it.

"In our local organization we have a

U. S. Department of Labor gets overwhelming evidence that "rank and file" want accurate data.

small library, and I assure you that the Labor Information Bulletin is one of the most sought-after papers."—Amalgamated Clothing Workers Local Union.

"Workers education classes find the Bulletin invaluable."—American Federation of Hosiery Workers Local Union.

"We now can talk from government statistics when making speeches, and know whereof we speak."—General Organizer, American Federation of Labor.

One secretary of a local union of 4,000 members, calls it "very valuable."

"At this moment I have April Bulletin lent to state legislative representative."—Railroad Local Union Member.

"Helpful in the organization struggle of Pullman porters."—Pullman Porters Local Union.

"There is nothing published in the country that can give as clear a picture of the economic status of the American worker."—Teachers Local Union.

"I have made slides and used them in three churches in regard to unemployed."—Butcher Workers Local Union.

"It is handed round from one delegate to another."—Building Trades Council.

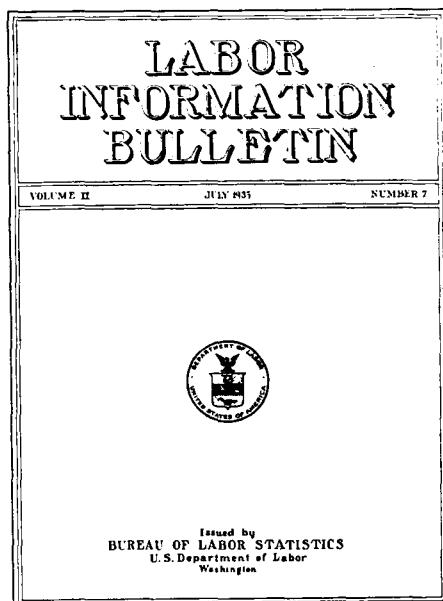
"Great value in preparing addresses."—Railroad Local Union.

"I know as many as five persons have read my copy in one month."—Bricklayers Local Union Member.

"Information that is priceless."—Paper Workers Local Union.

"I pass it along to members of my organization."—Railroad Local Union Member.

"Copies are placed in the workers'



library."—Central Labor Union, Arkansas.

"Best concise report of social and economic conditions."—Colorado Federation of Labor.

"Used bulletin in weekly radio broadcasts."—Central Labor Union, Portland.

"At first we had difficulty in keeping copies because the members carried them home."—Central Labor Union, Pennsylvania.

"We use it in meetings of the Central Trades Council."—Central Labor Union.

"This council, representing 2,000 members of organized labor, looks forward from month to month for the current number."—Building Trades Union of California.

"Used extensively in preparing articles."—Ohio.

The following letter was addressed to subscribers:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics
Washington

July 20, 1935.

Dear Sir:

September, 1935, marks the first anniversary of the Labor Information Bulletin, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The object of this monthly publication, as outlined by the Secretary of Labor in the first number, is to supply the wage earners of the United States with unbiased, scientific information, not only on conditions in their particular industry but also on the larger issues affecting the welfare of all labor and the nation as a whole.

As the first year of its existence comes to a close, I would appreciate greatly your views as an individual or as a member of your organization on the following points:

1. Of what value is the Bulletin to you?
2. How are you benefited by it?
3. What use are you making of the information given in the Bulletin?
4. Is it readable? Is it timely?
5. Do the charts, pictures, and graphs which the Bulletin contains help you to keep abreast of the labor and economic changes which are currently taking place in the country?
6. How can the Bulletin be made more useful to American labor?

Please feel free to express your candid opinion about the Bulletin, its contents and method of presentation. It has been devised as a service to the working men and women of America, and the direct and real benefit to them is the only basis for its existence.

Your reply in the enclosed self-addressed envelope will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially yours,
ISADOR LUBIN,
Commissioner of Labor Statistics.

Why Utilities Shrink From Rural Wiring

HUDSON W. REED, a management engineer for the United Gas Improvement Company, has made a study of rural electrification for the Edison Electric Institute. This study has recently been published in the *Electrical World* and throws strong light upon the relationship of the private utilities to the Rural Electrification Administration and the whole problem of rural wiring. As has been pointed out before in the *Electrical Workers Journal*, the private electric utilities have never truly developed rural electrification. They have hesitated about entering this field because it did not offer the rich area for exploitation and profit-taking that the city offered. When one realizes the tremendous profits that have been taken via the holding company route from the business of generating and distributing electricity to cities and towns, one is not surprised when one finds out the true situation through Mr. Reed's analysis.

Mr. Reed's analysis:

Let us analyze our possible market. Farms in this country have a density of 2.06 per mile of road. Eliminating those farms now served, averaging 3.3 per mile, there remain 5,500,000 farms located on 3,000,000 miles of road, a density of 1.8 per mile. With the present low average of farm income, the electrification of all farms, desirable as this may be from a social viewpoint, is clearly an economic impossibility.

Limitations—Here are some further practical limitations to serving any appreciable market:

Forty per cent of all farms are tenant-operated. Even with the lowest reasonable cost of electric service and the most liberal financing on the part of the federal government for wiring and the purchase of appliances, it will be extremely difficult to induce this group to invest its own money for electric service in temporary homes. A much greater demand for wired tenant farms must be created before this condition will materially improve.

Almost 50 per cent of all farms are mortgaged. With farm earnings far below normal, the saddling of an additional debt burden on this group—unless it increases their earning capacity—is impractical at the present time.

The average farm earnings in 1933 were \$400; for 1934 they were about \$500. The appliances to be purchased and the extent of their use must be governed by the amount of money available. If, through the use of electricity, farm productivity could be increased enough to offset the investment in the appliances, and their cost of operation, the picture would be different, but, as will be shown, such farms are few in number. Our problem, then, is to:

First—Determine those areas where farm density is great enough to make the construction of new lines feasible, even though not immediately profitable.

Necessary field from social point of view offers slim pickings as far as profits go.

Second—Locate such owners as are able to finance the wiring of buildings and the purchase of appliances necessary for full home electrification.

Third—Develop the means of selling electric service to these farm owners, in competition with improved farm machinery, telephones, automobiles and other desirable commodities or services.

Notwithstanding the social value of electric service on every farm, there is no more reason to expect the utilities to make impracticable line extensions than to expect governmental agencies to extend sewer and water lines into such territories.

To bring together the factor of need for electric service, and the cost of supplying it, we must consider the prospects for its use on the preponderant number of what may be called normal farms, not the few exceptions which use a large amount of energy in farm operations.

The general uses of electricity on the normal farm may be stated as:

First—Lighting for house and other buildings.

Second—Pumping for house and farm operations.

Third—Farm operations.

Fourth—Household appliances.

The most general demand for electricity on the farm is for lighting in the home and other buildings. The hours of use for this purpose are quite few, limiting consumption to 15 or 20 kw.-hr. per month. Pumping water is not essential to every farm, since gravity flow and windmills cut down considerably the number of pumping prospects. The general average for all unserved farms for pumping would probably not exceed 15 kw.-hr. per month. Thus, consumption for lighting and pumping together for all unserved normal farms will not exceed 35 kw.-hr. per month—an insufficient amount to justify general line extensions when unserved farms show a national average of less than two per mile.

There are several types of farms where large quantities of electric energy can be used to advantage in farm operations:

Poultry farms.

Dairy farms, where cooling of milk is necessary for retail sale.

Fruit farms, where pumping for irrigation may be essential.

Truck farms, where pumping for irrigation is sometimes profitable.

These farms comprise less than 10 per cent of all farms, or less than the total farms now served. Thus, on 90 per cent of all farms, electric energy is of little use for farm operations except for lighting and pumping.

The predominant part of farm labor cannot be performed electrically, because electric machinery for this purpose is quite limited. The horse and tractor are still the main sources of power, and are likely to retain their position for some time to come. Revenue from farm service must, therefore, be derived primarily from the use of the major household appliances.

Granted that electricity in the farm home has many advantages, it can not, no matter how reasonably priced, compete in cost with such fuels as oil, coal and wood. Moreover, at the outset, its use requires costly new facilities and appliances. Its advantages lie only in labor saving, comfort and sanitation. To secure these conveniences either farm income must be materially increased or other essential comforts of life sacrificed. I do not question the social value of electricity in every house; I only make a statement of fact.

We have, then, a potential use on the average farm little higher than that of a small home in the city, where the density may be more than 100 customers per mile, as against one to four per mile in the rural areas. Consequently, at any rates at all commensurate with the cost of service the electrified farm home will continue to be a luxury.

Costs of Rural Service

In an effort to minimize this cost feature some proponents of rural electrification make the claim that some type of substandard construction can be used on rural lines which will make their cost only a fraction of the normal distribution lines cost. To the extent that there is possible any substantial saving from this source, this claim is fallacious. In rural sections continuity of electric service is vitally necessary. The more extensive the use of electricity on the farm the greater the service requirements. The physical facilities for serving farm customers must, therefore, be of a substantial type if farm electrification is to be further promoted. There is a minimum cost for constructing distribution lines if it is desired to attain the lowest possible over-all cost, coupled with satisfactory service. Below this minimum operating and maintenance costs vary inversely with construction cost.

Despite frequent statements to the contrary, there is no mystery regarding construction cost of rural lines, even though it may vary in different sections and under different conditions, from \$600 to \$3,000 per mile. Either extreme can be justified.

To go into the various types and costs of constructing rural lines would be an endless task, but the discussion of our problem would not be complete were we to omit an example of the cost of rural service. Let it be understood that there is no such thing as a standard cost for

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Is There An American Labor Policy?

[From the 1934 annual report of the Secretary of Labor.]

The question is often asked, "Is there an American labor policy?" The answer to it has to be qualified because labor in America is not a commodity but a group of human beings, with natural human emotions and reactions, who are self-directing members of a great democracy. Discussions as to whether or not the government's labor policy requires the formation of vertical (industrial) or horizontal (craft) unions, or whether the government will force collective bargaining or merely permit it, are, on the whole, academic. In a democracy, labor policy is not a program conceived by a government. It is a program of action which the people who earn their living as wage earners and those who employ them in a profit-making enterprise must work out together in a society which develops naturally out of the work that they do and the life that they lead. The function of government is to serve as a stimulating agent to help the formation of such a policy which will be just and fair to all the people and in the line of human progress.

Hand in hand with the growth of our institutions a labor policy is developing in this country. It is, like all social institutions, subject to change and revision made necessary by the development of the economic and political consciousness of the wage-earning and employing groups, their experiences of life, and their growing sense of justness.

The present labor policy of the American government is developing the following principles:

1. That the government ought to do everything in its power to establish minimum standards for labor below which competition should not be permitted to force standards of health, wages, or hours.

2. That the government ought to promote arrangements which will make possible the peaceful settlement of controversies and re-

lieve labor of the necessity of resorting to strikes in order to secure just working conditions and the right to be heard.

3. That the ideal of government should be to make every job the best that the human mind can devise as to physical conditions, human relations, and wages—this ideal to be attained through legislation and through co-operation between employers and workers.

4. That government should encourage such organization and development of wage earners as will give status and stability to labor as a recognized important group of citizens having a contribution to make to economic and political thought and to the cultural life of the community.

5. That government ought to arrange that labor play its part in the study and development of any economic policies for the future of the United States.

6. That the government should encourage co-operation between labor and employers in the improvement of production and in the development in both groups of a philosophy of self-government in the public interest. If labor's rights are defined by law and by government, then certain obligations will, of course, be expected of wage earners, and it is for the public interest that those obligations should be defined by labor itself and that such discipline as is necessary should be self-imposed and not imposed from without. This is the basis of all professional codes of ethics in modern society.

There are many signs at present that, with the recognition of the importance of labor groups in our common civilization, workers have gained status in the community and are imposing upon themselves those rules of discipline and self-government so necessary for the maintenance of that status.

Labor Policies of the TVA

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL, Director

AMERICAN labor has a great deal at stake in the job the Tennessee Valley Authority is carrying on in the valley of the Tennessee River. In an area the size of England, our government—the government of the people of the whole United States—is at work on one of the largest construction projects ever undertaken by any public agency. Three huge dams are under construction. Congress has just directed TVA to begin the construction of three additional dams. More than 17,000 men and women are at work, from every rank and craft of labor: machinists, bricklayers, shovel operators, carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, unskilled laborers. These men are blasting and drilling for foundations; they are cutting trees and underbrush, clearing the future reservoirs for these dams; they are operating the huge hydro-electric plant of Muscle Shoals; they are building and operating hundreds of miles of electric transmission lines; they are pouring concrete; they are building houses and highways and schools. Your government, acting through its agent, the Tennessee Valley Authority, is a large-scale employer of labor in this huge public job.

As members of organized labor, it is natural that you would ask some pointed questions about this project. What kind of employer is TVA? How do labor and management get along in carrying on this public job? What are the policies of TVA about the right to organize, about wages, hours and working conditions? You have a right to have the answers to these questions—frank and complete answers. For when the United States government engages in a huge public works program involving all the problems of labor's rights in industry, organized labor and every man who works for his living in this country has a big stake in the answers to those questions. This is a pioneer undertaking; TVA is doing a new kind of job. Its policies and practices are bound to set a precedent and perhaps a standard for labor policies for the United States government and for private industry. Those labor policies ought to be right, they ought to conform to good public policy and the best traditions of the labor movement.

Purposes of Project Recalled

In order to understand the labor policies of TVA, it is first necessary to know the major purposes of this project. You will recall that shortly after his election and before he became President, Mr. Roosevelt announced his plan for the development of the Tennessee Valley region as a great national experiment. It

Important pronouncement made at Labor Day celebration in Detroit.

was to be an orderly effort to demonstrate what the people of this country can do in developing their natural resources, not for the benefit of the fortu-



DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

see River navigable. The Authority was to devise ways to control the floods which have wrought such heavy damage in that valley and in almost every part of the country. TVA was set to work to save the soil which is being washed into our rivers at an alarming rate. TVA was ordered to produce fertilizers in the war-time plant at Muscle Shoals. And we were directed to transform the wasted water power of the Tennessee River into electricity and to distribute that electricity at fair rates so it could be used in the humblest home and the isolated farm.

American People, Stockholders

As I conceive it, all of these activities of the Tennessee Valley project had a single aim: development, by and for the people, of rich natural resources which are the heritage of all the people. Every one of the 17,000 employees knows that the stockholders of the TVA are not a few selfish, speculating manipulators—the stockholders of that corporation are the 130,000,000 men, women and children of America.

Now that, briefly, is the background of the TVA project in which these thousands of your fellow-workers are so actively engaged.

If we fail to establish fair and decent relations between the human beings working on that job, the whole project in my judgment would be a failure, even if every other objective were reached. What permanent good will it do our country to save our soil, to control floods, and to distribute cheap electricity if those goals are reached through the exploitation of labor? Not a bit. That wouldn't be progress—it would be reaction. Unless TVA's labor policies are just, the whole program is wrong. What are those policies?

Let me tell you of the three major policies of the Tennessee Valley Authority with respect to labor; the first relates to the *right of collective bargaining*, the second relates to *wages*, and the third to *hours and working conditions*.

From the outset the Tennessee Valley Authority has adopted as a policy and has strictly carried out the principle of collective bargaining expressed in Section 7-a of the NRA and now strengthened and clarified by the Wagner Labor Disputes Law. That principle, as you well know, recognizes and insists upon the right of employees to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, "free from any and all restraint, interference or coercion in self-organization and in the designation of labor's own repre-

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nate few, but for the benefit of the whole people. The job assigned by Congress to the directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority was to develop the Tennessee River and its tributaries not merely to benefit everyone living in that area, but also as a plan for the nation, which other areas of the country might adopt if they saw fit.

I want to emphasize that the Tennessee Valley project was not an emergency measure; it was not to be merely an unemployment relief measure. Although it has given employment, directly and indirectly, to tens of thousands throughout the country, including the Detroit area, it was not intended to be a substitute for relief expenditures. The Tennessee Valley Authority was designed as a permanent public works project. The TVA was directed to make the Tennes-

I Knew and Liked Lovable Will Rogers

By HOLLYWOOD COMMENTATOR

AS this is being written the fourth largest industry in the world is at a standstill, tear stained make-up has been removed, not a camera is clicking, the lights are off; the operator, the electrician, the make-up man, the artists, the writers; in fact everybody in the industry has halted to pay tribute to the memory of Will Rogers, cowboy, humorist, philosopher, writer, actor, good-will ambassador, air adventurer and friend of humanity, who met his end in the frozen tundras of Alaska.

The world is stunned by the loss of this beloved character. Millions of homes will miss his sage comments in their morning paper. Other millions of families will find that their motion picture entertainment has an unfillable space formerly occupied by Will Rogers.

But the loss felt by the world at large is felt many times more keenly in the motion picture industry because Will Rogers was, as always, anywhere, a large part of his environment. He contributed a great deal to the motion picture industry and was a never-failing friend to those engaged in it. Loved by all alike who were fortunate enough to work with him.

Many are the stories told of his generosity, his kindness and consideration for those who worked with and around him. The pages of our papers are filled with articles by many writers, giving his history, his humorous sayings and numerous incidents of his kindness.

On the motion picture lots, a great deal more is known and can be told because there are so many who have benefited by his generosity and consideration. Will Rogers, the friend of kings and presidents and rulers, was perhaps the best-known person in the world, because of his writings, his radio programs, his motion pictures, and the wide interest shown in his activities by the newspapers, but it is doubtful if the world public is aware of the fact that Will Rogers was very shy and bashful. A figure in the public eye, he shunned publicity and avoided the camera and interviews.

He was the despair of the publicity departments of the studio. It was customary to assign a writer with a keen sense of news to each production to secure matters of interest in connection with this production, for publication. Rogers' pictures were always a tough assignment for these men. A still photographer is successful when he can turn in a large number of studies of his subject (the actor) for studies of magazines and other publications. Successful, indeed, was the still photographer who got Rogers to pose for him.

Union craftsman reveals pleasant hours on the lot with the deceased humorist.

Individual On Lot

He shunned make-up. He was the despair of camera men who could never get Rogers to "stand in" or do the same scene twice in the same manner. He was a problem for the sound men, as



WILL ROGERS

A Kind of Master of Ceremonies for the Universe.

he would rehearse his lines speaking in one direction and when the scene was "shot" do it entirely different.

Many of his scenes were spoiled because he would do the unexpected. Some gem of wit would occur to him and would be inserted in a totally unexpected place and the troupe on the side lines would be moved to laughter and spoil the "shot."

A great difference in his methods before the camera has come about since the first of his talking pictures, "They Had to See Paris," and his later efforts. It would seem that he was becoming reconciled to the needs of the camera and the microphone and his later pictures were made much more easily as

he adapted himself to the routine of making pictures. He always seemed to those of us working with him, to fail to grasp the significant fact that he was the "star" of the picture.

When the cameraman would be fuming, trying to get his lights properly placed to insure the best photograph of Rogers, Will would reassuringly suggest to him that the audience did not care about him anyway, so not to bother.

It is customary before the day's work begins on a production to view the previous day's results in a projection room.

These are called the "rushes." Rogers never looked at his "rushes." He once remarked that he got acting wages, not looking wages. He apparently was never interested in how he looked on the screen.

Modest Always Was Will

One picture the writer had the pleasure of working on with Rogers, occupied some eight weeks, six weeks of which were on location. The troupe was quartered in an expensive and exclusive hotel. During the entire picture Rogers wore a pair of bed-room slippers.

There is a famous quotation that where MacGregor sat, there was the head of the table. This was true of Rogers.

The Twentieth Century Fox Co., producers of Rogers pictures, maintains a beautiful dining room where the personnel of the company usually have luncheon.

One picture was under production using a famous opera star and other celebrities. The opera star usually sat at the head of a long table, reserved for that producing company. Rogers often lunching at the same time was always invited to this table. He immediately became the center of all interest. Shining celebrities paled into insignificance when Rogers sat down. Soon the entire table would be in an uproar, laughing at his witty remarks.

As an instance of his democratic character, the following will indicate his total lack of self importance. It is customary for the "props" to provide folding chairs for the stars, directors and other important personages in the making of a picture. Usually a little gold lettered plaque, with the name of the person to whom the chair is assigned, is fastened to the arm of the chair. A picture started on location. Rogers approached one of the "stand by" carpenters and asked to borrow a hammer for a moment. The carpenter offered to do any little service for Rogers that he might desire. Will insisted on borrow-

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Devoted
to the
Cause



of
Organized
Labor

Volume XXXIV Washington, D. C., September, 1935 No. 9

Will Rogers Will Rogers has gone away.

Departs His going has invoked something of the sentiment of the popular song, "The Last Round-Up." He has gone away in a kind of blaze of glory—with the spirit of the old cowboy predominant, waving his old sombrero and driving his pony into the sunset light.

The United States had accepted him pretty much as a fixture, of personal and peculiar prerogatives—a kind of Jester to the Powers-That-Be. His mastery of the wise-crack gave him the privilege of saying caustic things to presidents, governors and captains of industry. He belonged to the people, but was not always with the people. He was truly a democrat, in that he appraised current events from the point of view of the common man. It is said he had Indian blood in his veins, and one of his most trenchant wise-cracks was, "My people didn't come over in the Mayflower, but they went down to meet the boat." He was always able to resolve the daily event into a jargon of wit and slang, and to place the common man's appraisal upon it.

Will Rogers once said to a friend, "I am a lone wolf." This does not fit into the American view of him, but we believe that it has great truth in it. He was the individualistic democrat. Never once, in all his public utterances—and they were many—did he show any appreciation of America's collective life. He never spoke one word for labor unions or for farmers' cooperatives, or for any of those movements that arise from the people, though he, himself, was of the people. He was of the people but not with the people. He died a multimillionaire, and he probably advanced the cause of reaction more than he himself ever guessed.

Fang and Claw Jack London wrote about the economic system with effectiveness and power. One of the phrases that he struck off quite unconsciously was, "The Rule of Fang and Claw." He refers, of course, to the primitive struggle that underlies the daily existence of most human beings. This struggle goes on apace, with swift tempo, and with an intensity in the United States perhaps to a degree beyond that of any nation in the world. To be sure, the struggle is often concealed, but occasionally something flashes out of the thick of the fight which attests to its reality.

Something of this was revealed recently in the "work or starve" policy promulgated by the Works Progress Administration. Here is a situation that never should have been allowed to develop, but which, having developed, reveals the intensity of the battle for bread going forward in this country.

By dint of sacrifice, hard work, intelligence, and co-operation, organized labor has built a wage structure over a period of 40 or 50 years. This wage structure means bread, and some of the good things of life for the members of unions. The wage structure means these things, but it is more than that: it is the flag—the rallying point—for the energies and aspirations of the entire labor movement.

There is no doubt that this wage structure has been threatened—not by the wage set up by the Works Progress Administration, but by its effort to force skilled men to work at a level much lower than their prevailing scale.

It is against this order that labor has rebelled, rightly, justly and wisely. To this attitude of labor the Works Progress Administration has retorted, "Work or starve." In other words, quite in the military spirit the Works Progress Administration has placed a gun at the forehead of the worker, and said, "Either get down there and do the job, or go hungry."

This strips the economic system of its trappings, and reveals it in all its naked reality. It means that wage earners are little more than serfs. If men must work or starve, they have no liberty and can have no self-respect.

Nothing that has happened in the last two years has so revealed the brutality of the present economic order as has this order of the Works Progress Administration.

High Labor Standards David Lilienthal's address before the Detroit Federation of Labor may mark a new era in industrial relations in this country. Mr. Lilienthal spoke quite frankly and fully about the labor policies in the Tennessee Valley Authority. He showed that collective bargaining is the very foundation stone of all the relations between workers and management. Collective bargaining is not only permitted, it is encouraged. Not only that—a high wage policy is in effect. High wages are not talked about or theorized about but they are actually put into effect. He gave comparison between the wages paid by some private power companies and TVA in some of the Southern states, where the difference is as much as 50 per cent. He found Andrew Mellon's aluminum company paying riggers from 45 to 60 cents, and the TVA was paying them \$1.00.

He pointed out that the short hours projected by the TVA gave a great deal more leisure to the men for creative work and many of them put this extra time in on union activity.

The Tennessee Valley Authority, however, does not view labor relations merely in a negative fashion. They expect labor to take a positive attitude toward the project. Mr. Lilienthal's pronouncement in this regard deserves to be quoted:

"But as important, it seems to me, as any of these factors in the TVA labor policy—either the right to organize and bargain collectively, the payment of fair and reasonable wages

and of fair working conditions and hours—is another labor policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Those of us in charge of this project on behalf of our stockholders, the people of the United States, believe that labor should have an opportunity to participate actively in management problems. We believe that organized labor is ready, willing and able to make a notable contribution to the management policies."

The Tennessee Valley experiment has been looked upon as a yardstick in more ways than one. It is now erecting high standards in labor relations.

Wise-Cracking Politics In a theatre of a large eastern city a comedian said to his stooge, "Can you lend me a couple of bucks?" The stooge said, "Yes, I have lots of money," and he produced a huge roll of bills. The comedian said, "Where did you get that roll?" The stooge replied, "I just got paid my relief money." The comedian said, "All of that?" And the stooge answered, "Well, you see—I am not an American."

The wise-crack fell flat. The effort of these two funny men to sneer at the relief measures of the government did not come off.

We believe that this little incident correctly appraises public opinion in the United States. The hostile daily press would have us believe that the common people do not approve of relief measures by the government, and the daily press would have us believe that the common people are willing to spend billions and billions for war, but nothing for peacetime relief.

They are misreading the views of the common citizen. The common citizen has common sense. He knows that without relief widespread misery would have developed into calamity and disaster.

For the D. A. R. Jokebook Here is a story that came directly to the JOURNAL from a friend in the executive mansion of the state of Minnesota:

Governor Olson found it necessary to visit the headquarters of the Citizens' Alliance, in Minneapolis, during a strike several months ago. They found papers in the files of the office of this anti-union organization, which, among other things showed that the Alliance had bought thousands of copies of "The Red Network," published by the Daughters of the American Revolution, and at the same time it was organizing a committee on law and order in the State of Minnesota.

As head of this committee on law and order, they had chosen the president of a prominent college in the state. They were broadcasting "The Red Network" as a warning to the citizens of Minnesota against propaganda from foreign parts, and they were shouting "law and order" through their committee mouthpiece. Then it was discovered that the chairman of their committee on law and order appeared as a menace in "The Red Network."

The joke was so huge, and produced so much laughter in the state that the campaign of the Citizens' Alliance fell flat.

The chairman of the committee on law and order resigned. And we have another record of the laughable antics of super-patriots.

War's Threat We stated in these columns many months ago that Charles A. Beard, noted historian, had made an analysis of the wars of this country in relationship to politics.

He discovered that every war occurred at a time that there was a rising tide of popular feeling for reform, and every war set firmly in the saddle the reactionary interests of the country.

War is an instrument of Fascism, and we may as well realize now that if America is drawn into another European war, we will have fastened upon our country the reactionary domination of Tory business interests.

Imperialism and Imperialism A gigantic joke on an international scale has just been perpetrated, but unfortunately it may have tragic aspects.

While Mussolini is poised ready to pounce upon the Lion of Judea in order that he might exploit the supposedly rich country of Ethiopia, American oil interests quietly walked in and received huge concessions from Selassie, said to be an equivalent to half his kingdom.

When Mussolini leaps, he may find nothing there. Mussolini has no one but himself to blame inasmuch as he had an opportunity to purchase the territory that he wanted in North Africa but the state of public opinion was such in Italy and there was so much opposition to the Fascist regime that he was forced to employ the antiquated device of quieting unrest at home by stirring up a brawl abroad.

We have heard a good deal in late years about American imperialism, but if we have to choose between the policy of negotiation and purchase of rights, such as that named, by American oil interests, or the policy of creating shambles out of two countries and destroying human life, the old policy of conquest, we prefer the American method. Yankee imperialism may not be any less sordid but it is more humane.

"Modern" Electric Industry How long will the private electric utilities remain deaf? Labor has spoken to them in no uncertain terms and said, "Your labor policy is wrong." The government has spoken to them in no uncertain terms and said, "Your financial policy is wrong." The consumer has spoken to them in no uncertain terms and said, "Your rates are wrong." And yet the private utilities have learned nothing from the rising tide of public opposition. They continue blissfully along, following the methods that they employed 10 years ago, hoping to quiet public resentment by newspaper ads, by educational campaigns, by the expenditure of money, by court decisions and other such questionable devices. Every now and then their publicity men give out the announcement that the utilities have cleaned house. This has never been done. They are the most reactionary group of industrialists in America.



WOMAN'S WORK

THE END OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DEMENTIA-LAND

By A WORKER'S WIFE

THE dictator of Dementia rapped with his ivory gavel on his polished ebony council table. The supreme council ceased talking about yachting, golf scores and horse races, turning their bright eager eyes toward their magnificent leader.

"Gentlemen," he said, "You know what we were saying about the unemployment problem yesterday. Half the population is unemployed, and for fear of riot, wreck and ruin we have to feed and shelter them in idleness. Our tax burden is staggering. For years we have had steady increases in unemployment and equally steady increases in the amounts we have had to raise through borrowing, inflation and taxes to support our non-producing citizenry. Their gratitude—I am speaking ironically, gentlemen—has been expressed in grumbling at the amounts allotted for relief, and in the procreation of utterly useless and socially unwanted infants."

The council expressed with titters and looks of intense interest their appreciation of his brilliant words.

"There have been in the past several natural and almost automatic ways in which surplus population removed itself: among them, famine, pestilence and war. We could cease to feed our unemployed population, or we could withdraw our health officers and allow an epidemic to develop, or we could foment a war with our neighboring country to the south of us. Any of these measures could be used to ameliorate the unemployment problem."

"Yes, yes," murmured several members of the council, their eyes glittering.

"No, my dear associates, you are wrong," rebuked the dictator, "we are too civilized, too humane for such measures; moreover, even rulers themselves are not entirely safe in times of national catastrophe. I have another idea so unique that you will be astounded. Let us lay up a surplus of population."

"Sir, may one inquire how that is to be done?" respectfully asked the representative of the meat packers and agricultural commodities.

"Certainly. A great scientist has appeared in our midst. He can suspend life for an indefinite period. He has frozen monkeys and left them frozen for several days, and then revived them. Apparently the monkeys were as good as new. He has other monkeys which he is keeping frozen for experimental

purposes. One he intends to revive at the end of a year; another at the end of two years, and so on until he determines how long life may be kept suspended in a frozen body. I have watched this man's work with admiration, and a great project has been shaping in my mind.

"Let this government undertake the building of an enormous refrigerating and storage plant for surplus population. The construction of such an edifice will be a wonderful boon to our unemployed workmen for it means work and wages for many of them. Men of scientific attainment, men of administrative ability, will find opportunity in the great organization we must build up to administer the plant. Public relations councils, of whom we have, alas! too many, will be needed to make the public conscious of the advantage of the inanimate life. And we can use a large clerical force in the card indexing of each individual placed in storage."

"Sir, how are you going to persuade them to place themselves in storage?" asked the representative of metals and munitions, bluntly. "It will take a large fighting force."

"No doubt some persuasion will be necessary," admitted the dictator, "but I believe it can be done quite peacefully. In the first place, we will withdraw all expenditures for relief. When they're hungry most of them will bow to a beneficent authority. At any time I feel sure every reasonable unemployed person will realize that it is better to go into a comfortable state of inanimation than to dodge or face the guns of guardsmen. There is nothing I wish less than to foment insurrection; but I do not believe we shall have much trouble."

"Sir, suppose that we have reached a point where the unemployed have been completely disposed of," remarked the representative of the transportation industry, thoughtfully stroking his moustache. "There are sometimes emergencies when an increased personnel is required."

"That will be easily supplied," said the supreme authority, with a pleasant smile. "Our frozen assets—I think that is what we should call them—according to the scientist, may be thawed out to resume work whenever we need them. This is one of the greatest advantages of the project—it will assure an absolutely flexible labor

supply. If his superiors do not like the work a man is doing, or his attitude, or if for any reason they are not satisfied, they can have him laid up instead of laid off, and replace him from among those on file."

"Chief, I'm beginning to see that you've got a great idea," exclaimed Transportation. "Those rascally unions sometimes don't seem to understand reason. It would be fine if we could pick out their leaders and put them in pickle, so to speak. We'd soon have everything going smoothly and be able to direct everything the way we wanted it."

"Sir, I'm inclined to agree," said the dark, saturnine director of coal, gas and oil exploitation. "I can see other opportunities for reduced costs in industry and government. We must, at great expense, maintain a standing army in case of war or internal dissension. When not required, instead of standing our army could be lying—from the vertical to the horizontal, ha! ha! I am certainly not one of those who would leave our glorious country unprotected but we surely could reduce taxes if we did not have to feed, clothe, shelter and pay—yes, gentlemen—PAY—the army and navy when we're not using them."

"I thought you'd begin to see the possibilities," said the dictator graciously. "I think we'll find that whole sections of the population which we have considered as employed, may be laid up. It will be surprising, when we get into it, how many may be dispensed with. And for some time we'll have a big construction program building new units onto our original refrigerating plant. Think what that will mean to the building trades!"

"Your Eminence," softly spoke the director of the automotive industry, "once we are into this there will be many incentives for thinning down population; added to this the natural process of consolidation and merging of industries may bring us some embarrassing situations. Suppose, for example, that Metal, or Transportation should absorb my industry. I do not really suppose that to be possible, but . . . I hardly know how to put this in words. I have the utmost confidence in all of you gentlemen as I suppose you have in each other, BUT, in the case of any industry being completely taken over—what would become of its officials?"

(Continued on page 405)

AUXILIARIES ASCENDANT

Interest in women's auxiliaries by members of the Brotherhood and their women relatives has taken another spurt. In the past month several inquiries have come into the International Office for information about organizing women's groups. Some of these have made no report of accomplishment as yet, but one, the auxiliary to Local 583, El Paso, Tex., held its first meeting August 13.

This group was organized with the co-operation of International Vice President W. L. Ingram. Temporary officers elected at the first meeting were: president, Mrs. Leon Sweetland; secretary, Mrs. Harry Bricken. Mr. Ingram is reported to have said that he had never seen more enthusiasm at any meeting than was shown by the women when the question of auxiliary organization was mentioned. Another meeting to perfect and complete the organization was to have been held soon, and we hope at that time for the appointment of a press secretary who will let the rest of the electrical workers' women folks know what is going on, through the *JOURNAL*.

The International Office had a delightful visit from Mrs. H. L. Tolle, of Savannah, Ga., who helped to organize the auxiliary to L. U. No. 508, and whose ready and willing assistance was forthcoming when the women at Miami decided they wanted an auxiliary to L. U. No. 349. Mrs. Tolle is a thorough trade unionist, as well as a young woman of much energy and charm. She wants a lot more auxiliaries in the South and she has some interesting plans. When a person who leads a very busy life is willing to devote her time without compensation to a cause, it surely indicates that the cause is an important one.

We like to have visitors. Human contacts are usually more inspiring, more revealing, than the written or printed word can be. To other auxiliary members who may visit Washington, we wish to extend our most cordial invitation to pay us a call.

Remember, auxiliaries, that we want to see your progress chronicled in the *JOURNAL*. Elect a press correspondent and remind her to write the letters. Whenever we have had a good volume of correspondence in the *JOURNAL*, within a month or so we have received inquiries from hither and yon, from local union secretaries or from the women themselves, asking how to organize. You have made worth while achievements that will be an inspiration to others, so let us know what you are doing. Don't forget, your letter must reach us before the first of each month, and address it to Editor, Woman's Work, ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL, 1200 Fifteenth St. N.W.



Courtesy U. S. Bureau of Home Economics

GRAPE JELLY

By SALLY LUNN

With juicy blue grapes you need use no water in cooking them for jelly and they need simmer only five or 10 minutes to extract the juice, so the making of this attractive and full-flavored jelly is a comparatively easy job. Here are instructions from the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics:

Wash the grapes thoroughly after removing them from the stems, but leave the skins on. Prepare small lots of fruit at a time and carry the jelly-making through promptly. Don't try to do more than eight pounds of grapes at once. You can start a second lot cooking as soon as the first is through dripping from the jelly bag, or use more than one jelly bag.

Always cook your fruit for jelly in a broad flat-bottomed kettle so as to get concentrated juice quickly. Measure the grapes, add any necessary water, and crush the fruit to start the flow of juice. A wire potato masher is a good tool for this. Stir to prevent scorching. Count time only after the fruit begins to boil, and cook about five to 10 minutes or until the grapes are soft so the juice will drip readily.

Pour the hot cooked fruit at once into a jelly bag of canton flannel, or of two or three thicknesses of good quality cheesecloth, or unbleached muslin. Let the juice drip out; do not squeeze the bag. When the drops are few and far between press the bag lightly with the flat side of two knives to start the flow again. Let the juice stand overnight and then strain

again to remove any crystals that have formed in it.

Now you are ready to go on with the actual cooking of the jelly, combining the juice and the sugar. Use granulated white sugar. It makes no difference whether it is cane or beet sugar. Work with small lots of juice at a time, six to eight cups. This quantity of juice with the sugar boils down quickly to the jellying stage, and short cooking retains the fresh fruit flavor and color, and makes jelly of the best texture.

Measure three-quarters cup of sugar for each cup of extracted juice. Heat the fruit juice and sugar quickly to boiling, using again a large flat-bottomed saucepan that permits rapid evaporation. Stir only until the sugar is dissolved, no more.

Boil rapidly until the jelly test is reached. For this test, dip a large spoon into the boiling sirup, and lift up the spoon so that the sirup runs off the side. As the sirup cooks down it reaches a stage when it no longer runs off the spoon in a steady stream, but separates into two distinct lines of drops, which "sheet" together. Stop the cooking as soon as the boiling sirup gives this "sheeting off" test.

Let the hot sirup stand in the kettle while lifting the clean jelly glasses from the boiling water onto a tray. Then skim off the film from the hot jelly, and pour into the hot drained glasses carefully so that jelly does not splash up or drip onto the rim.



CORRESPONDENCE

L. U. NO. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.

Editor:

Believe it or not, Pueblo is still alive and wiggling, though not kicking. It has been several years since we have been heard from in the JOURNAL, partly because no press secretary was elected; but to fix that, on last election night we elected a press secretary. The election returns were as follows: President, O. E. Lile; vice president, Johnny Panunzio; recording secretary, W. L. Nelson; financial secretary, Ben Griesmer; treasurer, Frank Ryan; press secretary, Will French.

Pueblo is gradually coming out of the depression, at least it has gotten started, even though it has a long way to go. Work has picked up a little but not enough to keep the few men left busy.

A conduit ordinance was just put through the city hall and I have hopes it will do some good. We certainly need something to stimulate business. Outside of some state hospital buildings, there has been no building to speak of for six years, and nothing in sight for the future.

Brother Bill Hart is our inspector and has been since the death of Brother Bert Dotson about three years ago. All our former members remember Brother Jack Campbell, who is retired on I. B. E. W. pension.

Many of our former members will recall R. J. Moore, of the Pueblo Electric Co., who passed away since the last letter. Walter Moore is now running the Pueblo Electric Co.

Most of the boys on the coast who were in Pueblo during the flood rebuilding would wonder what the Decoration Day flood in Colorado Springs would do to Pueblo. Well, it gave us a scare at least, and undermined several buildings of the state hospital at the old Woodcroft Sanitarium on the Fountain River, but otherwise it did no damage in Pueblo.

A fine big concrete bridge was built at East Eighth Street and the Arkansas River was moved to a new channel between the union depot and the edge of the Mesa while a flood barrier was built at Rock Creek, five miles above the city.

I would be glad to hear from any former members and you can address me at 468 E. 12th St., Pittsburg, Calif. After serving as treasurer of Local No. 72 for the last 10 years, I resigned to take my family to a lower altitude, so here I am.

WILL FRENCH.

L. U. NO. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Once again I am going to use my allotted space in this valuable magazine to explain to the best of my ability Defiance Protectors, the brain child of a member of Local No. 18. This is my third letter this year about the inventive genius of our members. The first was Brother Andrews' Safety Jumper, the second was Brother Rose's dirigible, which to me is the greatest thing every patented by a lineman. Now I want to comment on Brother Dennis' contribution to the safety of linemen, as I have often said that I am a fanatic when it comes to safety for linemen.

Some five years ago this Brother had an inspiration; such inspiration was from the

READ

- Pacific Coast labor sentiment, by L. U. No. 77.
- A big job completed, by L. U. No. 358.
- Another lineman's invention, by L. U. No. 18.
- Old age pensions—how, by L. U. No. 526.
- Progress in Portland, Oregon, by L. U. No. 125.
- Reflections of human stupidity, by L. U. No. 102.
- NRA now, by L. U. No. 459.
- Facts for neophytes, by L. U. No. 435.
- Telephone success, by L. U. No. 723.
- These letters carry vivid, up-to-the-minute reports to our locals.

result of years of working with and watching other work with what were supposed to be real safety appliances. Once in a while that safety wasn't there, and some lineman lost either a leg or an arm, and in the majority of cases, his life. Brother Dennis attended safety meetings and heard these safety devices discussed both pro and con. Their "pigs" and "eels" were made of rubber, a perfect insulator. Then why all this concern about safety and especially during wet and stormy weather? Well, it just seemed that being made of rubber did not happen to be quite enough. As soon as these so-called safety devices became wet the electricity would follow the flow of water across the top of the protector and then down to the wire and then to the lineman's body. The cause of the trouble was not in the rubber but in the construction of the device.

Brother Dennis attended another safety meeting in which the death of one of our Brothers by electrocution was the chief topic of discussion. The man had been up on the pole, plenty of rubber goods was being used, and apparently he was protected, but here is the catch: The morning was rainy, the rubber goods thoroughly wet, and there was no "endless dry channel" to stop the flow of water and the protector was of no use whatsoever.

On his way home from that meeting, he conceived the idea of building a pig with both ends raised above the wire, thus breaking the flow of water from the top of the protector to the flow of electricity on the wire. Then to be certain that the water would not carry electricity from the inside of the "pig" to the outside, caused by the water running along the line, he decided that the "pig" should have a "skirt" the full length of it, and that by continuing such "skirt" up and over the wire at each end an endless dry channel would exist and a lineman using the device would be free from the worry of a "jolt."

The first "pig," fashioned by hand and de-

signed having an endless dry channel, was taken to the testing laboratories of the Bureau of Power and Light, City of Los Angeles, and tested by experts. It proved to have a resistance of over 10,000 volts while being subjected to a heavy spray of water—a thing then unheard of. So, a good grade of rubber was not everything needed to make a lineman's safety device safe. It must also be constructed properly, must be constructed with an "endless dry channel" on the underneath side of it that could be kept dry at all times.

Brother Dennis, after obtaining the patent on his idea, incorporated his own company, Insulation Products, Ltd. He built a plant for testing and shipping at Torrance, Calif., a manufacturing town just outside the city of Los Angeles. His goods carry the name of Defiance Linemen's Protectors, Defiance Wire Guards, and Defiance Pin Saddles, and all these devices are interlocking. They are all guaranteed to test 30,000 volts dry, and 15,000 volt wet under normal rainfall. At this time let me say that I visited his plant and watched his test. He only guarantees them to 15,000 volts under normal rainfall, but he had two lawn sprinklers going full blast on them and there was no leak in them at 25,000 volts. He had several of the kind that linemen are using today, and don't know there is any other kind for that matter, and they would not stand up under 500 volts, and two of them would not stand 200 volts, so you worthy Brothers who are working with that shoddy, make-believe rubber protectors, and at the risk of your life every time you put them on the line (I have seen them tested and know what I say) get in touch with this Brother, whose address is 1917 Border Ave., Torrance, Calif. He will mail you literature. You, in turn, demand from your employer that he investigate. This is real safety for the linemen, and the price of them is not as much as the make-believe ones are. The price list is as follows:

	Each
Defiance Linemen's Protectors (pigs)	\$26.50
Defiance 1-in. Wire Guard	8.00
Defiance 1 1/4-in. Wire Guard (male and female ends 3-ft. length, interlocking)	8.00
Defiance Pin Saddle	10.00
Defiance Double Pin Saddle (3 ft. length)	22.50
Defiance 10-in. Disk Pin Saddle (for dead ends)	11.00

There is quite a discount when bought by the dozen, f. o. b. Torrance, Calif. I would like to show his test chart showing his goods in comparison to others, but space will not permit.

Brother Dennis just returned from a trip that carried him all through the south and along the eastern part of the United States. He had good success with his goods and I am going to name some of the towns he was in and made tests in some of them. He kept a log on his trip and made notes of the union and non-union towns. I only wish I could quote his log sheet in its entirety. It would make wonderful reading and is very enlightening. He left here April 3, 1935, and went to Banning, Riverside, San Diego, and El Centro, all in Calif.; Yuma, Gila Bend, Tucson, and Douglas, all in Arizona. In

Texas he contacted El Paso, Midland, Big Springs, Sweetwater, Albany, Dallas, Hillsboro, Waco, Austin, San Marcos, San Antonio, Houston, and Abilene. In Louisiana he visited Shreveport, Tulloska, then to Birmingham, Ala., and Chattanooga, Tenn. In Virginia he went to Norfolk, Newport News and Richmond. Baltimore, Md.; Hatboro, York, Reading, Allentown, Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Hazleton, Pa. Wilmington, Del.; Atlantic City, N. J., and Binghamton and Corning, N. Y. Carrollton, Toledo, Loraine, all in Ohio. Detroit, Lapeer, Flint and Jackson, all in Michigan. Chicago, Ill.; Hammond and Indianapolis, Ind.; Madison and Milwaukee, Wis.; St. Paul, Minn.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn., Texarkana, Ark., and from this point he came on back to the coast. The reason he missed the northeastern part of the country is that he intends making a trip this fall back as far as Boston, Mass.

Now, you members in all these places I have enumerated should insist on your employers using this protection, as it costs no more and is honest-to-goodness protection.

Again thanking the Editor for allowing me this space, I remain,

J. E. HORNE.

L. U. NO. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

After all, it is a fairly good world. Why? Well, recently our business representative, with a delegation from the building trades, called on a local job being done in the center of the city, in order to make the job union and have the non-union men released, and it was a success. However, our business representative was accosted by one of the so-called non-union men, who prepared to bust him one in the kiss, but the business representative was too fast and placed a right jab to the other's mouth, winning by a k.o. Then the business representative had to go to a doctor to have his knuckles pasteurized, as he is afraid of animal bites. Well, sir, just for that the local presented him with a 1935 Plymouth sedan with all trimmings, insurance, etc.

Baltimore, like every other city, has so many punk contractors it is hard to keep tabs on them, but the building trades are giving them plenty hell. And to Lansing, Mich., Local No. 28 wishes to express its sincere thanks for your co-operation and hopes to again reciprocate; and to all the No. 28 boys out of town, up there, best wishes. Local No. 28 has completed the new wage agreement and the new scale will be \$1.37 1/2 for all work taken after September 1, 1935. Now, if the WPA only pays the local scale for one year straight it will surely bust up that FERA and make millions of persons on relief happy and contented instead of feeling like an East Indian untouchable, as it now is.

The Baltimore Federation of Labor is having a picnic Labor Day and expects a crowd larger than ever before—we only hope so. Harry Cohen, business agent for Teamsters and Chauffeurs, No. 355, reports business favorable to all material drivers and requests the boys to question all such drivers to aid their work. MacMillian, Fisher, Bonita and all of Local No. 163, I hope everybody is working. Why not drop a line in the JOURNAL some time? Out of gas, so this is where the writer

PARKS.

L. U. NO. 65, BUTTE, MONT.

Editor:

Missed last month waiting for some information and the worthy Brother seemed to be very timid about giving out the facts of conditions past and present. So, I will try to get in a few lines. Conditions in the mining game are moving on as they have been the

August 26, 1935.

To the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 40:

Whereas Local Union No. 40, I. B. of E. W., is an integral part of the motion picture industry; and

Whereas the motion picture industry has suffered the loss of one of its most valued stars and contributors to the success of our industry through the untimely death of the actor, writer, radio star, cowboy philosopher, and good will ambassador, Will Rogers; and

Whereas the poignant sorrow and deep sense of loss felt by the people in the motion picture industry is shared by millions of persons throughout the entire world, for the true friendship and understanding extended to the people of the industry was extended to all people, he is mourned by high and low, rich and poor, beloved by all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the meeting of Local Union No. 40 express its sorrow at the passing of Will Rogers; and be it further

Resolved, That as a mark of our respect, the members of Local Union No. 40, I. B. of E. W., stand in reverent silence for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be forwarded to our International Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication, and a copy be forwarded to the bereaved family of our late friend.

past year. We are looking forward to another agreement with the mining company soon and cannot predict the outcome at this time. Apologies to Will Rogers. All I know is what I see in the papers, and one thing I saw was that we have two A. F. of L. organizations in Washington, and right across the street from each other. And the electrical workers belong to one faction or some name similar to that. Local No. 65 was penalized because in 1914 it was for Reed and Murphy. Does that apply to our I. O. belonging to an outlaw A. F. of L. organization? Of course, I read this in the paper and can't vouch for it. Mr. Editor, let us boobs know what is going on. That is what our JOURNAL is for—to give us the news.

The only prosperous men in the country are our politicians and the 8,000 who have been given fat jobs by the President and Jim Farley. The masses can exist on six and two-thirds cents per meal—if they can get on the relief rolls. I presume that all places are the same as Butte, twice as much paid out for big salaries as paid to the needy. In 1932 I thought our time had come for some help to the worker. Jim Farley and Hugh Johnson, the bull of the pampas, surely foaled us. I was going to cross a meadow a few years back while out fishing. A big bull showed up and started to bellow and paw up dust. I stopped and looked for a way out. He bellowed a while and turned and walked off. That was Hugh Johnson.

To the Brother from Minneapolis, I surely appreciated your letter and the clippings you sent. We surely need a clean-up in our labor leaders. They are rotten and especially the A. F. of L.

The head of the CCC workers, Fechner, is surely some artist at throwing the bull about the work he is doing. He either does not know the facts or he is unwilling to learn the truth of the camps. The poor kids are not able to get one square meal a week unless they can buy it. They are leaving these camps by the dozen. They say they might as well be on the bum and take a chance of one meal a day as to work like slaves and get soup, barley coffee and mush to eat. Fechner is a Machinist representative as a private citizen, but his job now is a fat plum. Well, our Security Bill went through. It is surely in line with all other things the President has done.

I will cut this for this time, hoping that Labor Day has a greater meaning for some of our workers.

R. G. WHITEHEAD.

L. U. NO. 77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Our annual picnic, held jointly with Local Union No. 46, at Silver Lake, near Everett, Wash., Sunday, July 14, was quite successful. One factor which added special significance to the occasion was the large representation of new members recruited during the past year.

The members with their families and some 350 visitors numbered approximately 1,500. There were plenty of tables in the shade and lots of good "eats" were everywhere in evidence; at least there were no hungry looks circulating about in the late afternoon. Of course, we had Brother Bill Gaunt, from Local No. 46, but he didn't seem like the name would suggest. Also, we had considerable liquid refreshments for grown-ups and ice cream for the kiddies. Some 15 large kegs of Horluck's beer were served free by the entertainment committee.

Also, there were pole-climbing and rope-throwing contests. Later rolling-pin and frying-pan throwing, wire splicing, in which the ladies demonstrated considerable skill; free-for-all races and special races for the little folks, etc.

George Mulkey, business manager for Local No. 77, won first prize (silver loving cup) on the pole climb, making the climb from starting point to bell at top (51 feet) and return in 24 seconds. No jumping or sliding down pole was allowed. L. L. Hill, lineman, Local No. 77, took second prize, a pair of Brook's spurs. Time—28 seconds.

Fred Noble, Local No. 46, won first prize (a case of beer) in the rope-throwing contest. The prize no doubt went down easier than the rope went up. He was followed closely by Earl Haas, Walt Shaff and Miles, Jr., of Local No. 77. Some 30 prizes in all were presented, including 10 gate prizes, topped by a four-kilowatt water heater unit, manufactured and donated by Brother Sperry Winn, Local Union No. 46, of Junction Electric Co.

John Holland, also of Local No. 46, who has charge of electric equipment at Seattle Civic Auditorium, contributed handsomely by installing and supervising a system of microphone and amplification apparatus for the direction and announcement of entertainment features, including music audition at the dance hall. In this connection we must not overlook M. R. Boyd, perhaps better known as

"Dynamic" Boyd, who acted in the capacity of official announcer, and who, along with F. Tustin and "Lindy" Lindell, secretaries of Locals No. 77 and No. 46, respectively, were some of the "oily boids" who were on the job early and late to make the day a pleasant one for all of us. Now, we have reserved a special mention of Floyd Miles, Local Union No. 77's newly elected president, and who is also the genius to whom credit is due in very great measure for the success in the planning and direction of this event.

Just a word to the Brothers in other districts as to the labor situation in the Pacific northwest. At the present writing, we find ourselves jammed in between the timber and tear gas of the lumber workers' strike. On our side is the splendid struggle of these workers against odds to gain living conditions and recognition. On the enemy side is the constant overproduction of "gasbags" who either assume the role of Santa Claus and promise everything or else stir up a stench by red baiting and damning everything.

The majority of electrical workers are aware of the general trend toward lowered working standards. While there is a minority of our members still favorable to the policy of extreme dependence upon "friends," Santa Clauses, etc., instead of workers' own initiative in united efforts to enforce consideration; also a small number who still have hopes in trading with local political bosses; however, the majority of the Brothers realize that we are all headed for a Hooverville or Rooseveltburg unless there is a remarkable "step-up" made in our current union business. We know there is plenty of prosperity just around the corner, but just try to get around that corner without meeting up with tear gas, unless properly and invincibly united.

L. P. WOOD,
L. U. No. 77.
W. C. LINDELL,
L. U. No. 46.

L. U. NO. 102, PATERSON, N. J.

Editor:

Another month gone by and this time we find ourselves faced with a stepchild of the CWA, the WPA. The WPA, my dear Brothers, gives us a security wage of \$85 per month (Paterson District) for 120 hours of skilled labor. This is less than half of our union wage of \$1.50 per hour. Hugh Johnson tells us that the powers that be cannot give an inch as there is no inch to give. He further states that we either take this security wage or starve. On top of all this it is rumored that in order to obtain this magnificent wage of \$85 per month, you must be in the graces of a certain political party. Could Jim Farley possibly have anything to do with this?

Enough of this rambling because it's an old story and the common people have been soothed by it for a good many years. The human being can take more punishment and will stand for more bamboozling than anything else in this world that breathes.

But there I go again writing things I should not. Maybe the old brain is going back on me? Well, Brothers, after all, we are only 10,000 years from the stone age and in those days human beings killed and devoured one another. We have gone far since then; today we still allow ourselves to be led by individuals and small minority groups to kill one another, but being removed 10,000 years from the stone age we do not eat one another. That is progress! Maybe in another 10,000 years we will even eliminate the killing.

Just at a time when a strong Building Trades Department is needed so that a united front may be had in Washington for the building industry, dissension stalks in their midst. Just what it is all about, nobody



BUSINESS MANAGER GEORGE MULKEY, of L. U. No. 77, winner of first prize in climbing contest—24 seconds from tape to top, 50 feet.

knows. Or could it be that there are some nice juicy positions within the department that could cause dissension? After every court decision both sides claim victory, but believe me, Brothers, both sides and ourselves are the losers. No labor victory was ever won in court. Wake up, Building Trades Department, or in the near future I will be tempted to write on "Why the Building Trades Department should be dissolved."

It is a true saying that labor is entitled to everything it receives, yes, even to all the kicking around and bamboozling it has received for a good many years.

I now close my eyes for a moment and visualize in the far distance just what the organized labor movement will be like. The organized men and women will have discovered "accidentally" the tremendous power it possesses. Selfishness, jealousy and hatred will have been eliminated from its ranks. They will be led by a far more militant leader than the organized movement has ever had. They will forget party politics and elect their own kind into office. Laws will then be made for the benefit of all. They will have become united. They will present a solid front to their enemies.

Then, my dear Brothers, we would not have a Hugh Johnson telling us that we either take a wage of \$85 per month or starve.

S. J. CRISTIANO,
Business Manager.

L. U. NO. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.

Editor:

Brother Bill Lehman, our worthy presiding officer, told me, last meeting night, that if I didn't get busy and send in a few more letters to the JOURNAL he would stop my pay. I explained to him that I had already beat him to it. Inasmuch as the only pay I receive for writing these letters is the satisfaction of seeing them in print and the words of appreciation I sometimes hear from those who read them, my compensation is automatically curtailed with the discontinuance of the activity.

But when, later in the same evening, Brother Slim Battin told me he'd give a dollar to see another of my letters in the JOURNAL,

the idea began to appeal to me. I've sometimes been able to back a soft-hearted friend into a corner, or have encountered someone to whom I owed money, and persuading them to listen to some of my effusions, but finding some one in the flesh (and apparently in his right mind) who might be willing to pay to read what I had written was a novel experience. So, in response to Brother Battin's plea I now take my pen in hand, thus again proving that Aesop knew what he was talking about 2,000 years ago when he said, "Truly, the hope of reward is a greater incentive to action than the fear of punishment." (Brother Lehman, please note.)

Well, Mr. Editor, much water has passed over the dam since I last addressed you. And now some new dams have been built for more water to run over. So, a discussion along that line doesn't seem to get us very far. However, some day (after Brother Clayton takes me for a promised trip up there) I'll try to write you my impressions of our own little project at Bonneville. It takes something about that size to give me an inspiration lately, it seems. Since Brother Clayton and some other Democrats repealed the eighteenth amendment I haven't found much to argue about. Most of the worthwhile things that are being done are in accordance with my ideals—and I'm withholding my criticism from the others until I can do something about it.

It may be worth while in passing to say that we have just renewed our working agreement with the Portland General Electric Company for a year, with a restoration of our 1929 wage scale. In addition, the operators in Class "A" stations were advanced to the same rate as journeymen construction men, and other operators receive proportionate advancement. This is a concession for which we have been working for years, and we are very much gratified in its accomplishment.

Local Union No. 125 is in about as healthy a state as we have enjoyed since the beginning of the late lamented depression. We have only a few unemployed, and have taken in quite a number of new members. Re-organization of the railroad employees in this vicinity has been responsible for the greater number of applications received, and we have had a number from Bonneville dam, which job is pretty well organized. Incidentally, I might say that the employment on this project is limited to residents of the adjoining counties, lest some of the Brothers might be tempted to emigrate out here, to their disappointment.

Well, Mr. Editor, this epistle is necessarily going to be rather short, and probably rather uninteresting, due to lack of practice and paucity of inspiration at the moment. But once again in the harness perhaps we shall improve. I must record that Panther Peak is calling—and I hope this year to be able to respond. Wasn't able to get there last year, which doubtless accounts for the seeming lethargy which has enveloped me.

But if this is worth a dollar to Brother Battin, and he will turn said dollar over to Brother Clayton before his next trip to Gladstone, I'm sure that some one at least will be made happier for the effort it has taken. And if any of the rest of the membership of 125 appreciate it, from a nickle to a dollar's worth, and will follow Brother Battin's example, I shall certainly make an effort to continue writing. A favorable report from Brother Clark will be the determining factor.

DALE B. SIGLER.

L. U. NO. 145, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Editor:

It really takes some special events to gather news, so that's what happened in L. U. No. 145. We had our yearly outing to get into the

JOURNAL with some news; but all the months absent weren't really caused by the press secretary alone. The financial secretary has been going to write an article on the pension system No. 145 had approved by the I. O., but he failed me and I'm sure he would have made more interesting news of it, but will try my best. Then G. O. wanted to write an article on the science job at the Augustana College, he and the boys have just finished. I haven't received it, but will try to describe it. Then yours truly was trying to get caught up on some of his fishing, but made a poor job of it, as the big ones weren't there to get away. So that's all the excuses why there weren't any items in the WORKER.

First off, the outing was one grand success and in more ways than one. It's too bad more Brothers and their families don't turn out, but the turnout was fine. As to the committee in charge, they surely did their part to make it a success and it was a success. While I was there I don't remember all the names of those on the committee but I do know that all who were present surely give them a vote of thanks for the good time they made possible and the hard work, time and effort put in the plans. I'll venture to say that many of the mothers had to visit the medicine cabinet for the castor oil bottle the next day, for the kiddies had their fill of ice cream and pop. And maybe ice packs were needed for the daddies. Yes, we had some of that brown liquid with foam on the top that makes the old young. Some of the boys would smack their lips and say, "That's good stuff," while our ever willing cheer leader, the Deacon, led the boys in song.

Our good Brother, "Doc," saw to the serving of "it" and made a good job of it.

One surprise of the outing was the presence of John Galden and his family, who just arrived from California, after spending some years there. The boys were very glad to see him back.

Now for the next item. The story goes like this: A newly wed couple had just alighted from an auto in front of the state park. Fred's wife said, "Let's try to avoid giving the impression that we are newly married."

Fred said, "All right, honey; you carry the lunch box and this basket."

Yes, sir; our good Brother, Fred Clayton, went and got himself married, and with it goes the best wishes of L. U. No. 145. All present had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Clayton and wishing the couple luck.

We had some ball game! While we were playing the game, Babe's family came into the park. It was in the fourth inning and his son asked one of the members what the score was and the Brother said, "Nothing to nothing." So, Babe's son said, "Goody, goody; we haven't missed a thing, have we?"

In the horseshoe contest, Fuzzy had the advantage and won by having his son stand by the stake and shove over his shoe nearer to the peg.

The way some of the Brothers' wives could win in the races makes one wonder how they were able to keep up with them in their courting days.

Well, the outing was held at Black Hawk state park, which is a historic place, bearing the name of the famous tribe of Indians that once held the fort there.

The C. C. C. project has made wonderful improvements in the park, building new buildings and repairing roads and such. Brothers coming this way would miss one of Illinois' beautiful spots if they failed to visit this park.

The Mississippi Valley Fair has closed for the season of '35; it gave a number of Brothers work in putting up and taking down equipment. The Davenport park board is proud of an electric fountain they have installed. It is similar to the Buckingham fountain in Chicago, only of course, much smaller. The coloring effect and fountain are a very beautiful sight and have drawn such large crowds that a traffic officer has been put on duty there.

In Moline they are completing a new post office and a municipal swimming pool and a new bridge reaching from Bettendorf, Iowa, to Moline, in the hopes of helping congested traffic on the government bridge, while Rock Island is having its share of building. Surely

things look good under our Democratic administration.

The three inspectors from Davenport, Rock Island and Moline report that they have been fairly busy.

The pension approved by the I. O. that I spoke about, when a member gets to be 55 years old and in good standing for 15 consecutive years in No. 145, if that member has been passed by the pension board of No. 145, No. 145 pays that member's dues for him till he is eligible for the I. O. pension, which helps out a whole lot in times like we have just gone through. We have three members ready, now, and expect a few more shortly.

One of our Brothers was thinking of changing his lodging place and moving in a more exclusive location where they required their tenants to be quiet. The prospective landlord asked him, "Have you any children?" "No," he answered. "A radio, or a piano," she said further. "Oh! No," "Do you have any musical instruments?" "No." "Do you have a parrot, cat, or dog?" "No," answered the timid soul, "but I have a throat infection, and have to gargle twice a day."

About the Augustana Science Hall, I'll get more data and let you have it next month.

CLOUGH.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The results of the arbitration have not as yet been made known, so we do not know what our hourly rate is here.

We do know, however, that work is very scarce and no men have been put to work. All factories are working a night shift. Business is good. Everyone has noticed a change but building trades employees and laborers.

Tonight's paper (August 26) informed me of the passing away of Toledo's leading citizen, John N. Willys. This is certainly a blow to the state of Tennessee for this gentleman is responsible for taking one-third of its youths from the hills where they always managed to make a living some way and bringing them here to Toledo to work in the Overland. After a few short months of seasonable work he would lay them off and then Toledo charity institutions would keep them and theirs until work picked up again.

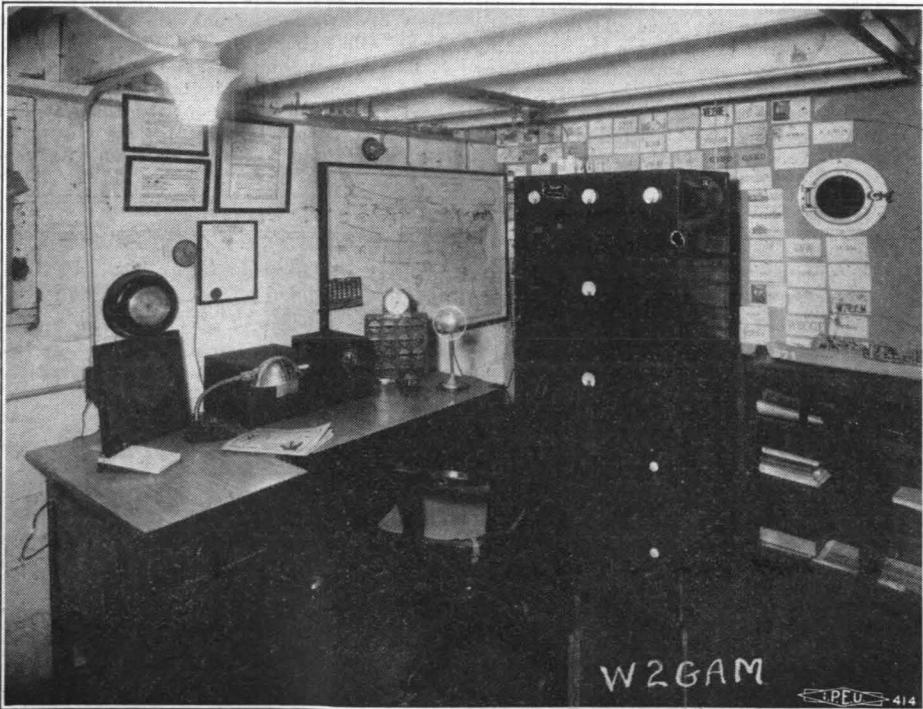
Labor got a break before he passed on. I hope this did not hurry his departure, for after all, his large automobile factory did contribute a whole lot toward building our city to where it is today and we are all proud of our citizenship in Toledo, even if we do have a chamber of commerce here.

Preparations are being made for our Labor Day parade. A large float is to be prepared by Locals No. 8 and No. 245 and Local No. 1047 will march with us in the line. We expect to have 25,000 workers in the line-up. Levi Lehman is to drive the float. He is the smallest driver we could find and will not steal the show for when he gets back of a wheel you can't see him. Our wage committee will act as marshals. Bill Holland and Ed Warnke will ride the only two horses in our division.

Ed Endicott and Homer Wise will be color-bearers.

Sam Dickie has given up his annual trip to Indiana to watch the parade go by. Charley Kessler, Bert Corrie and Vincent Wise will watch the parade from the reviewers stand.

Clarence Deacon, Eaton Adams and Tony Diewald will march back of big Puck Buchanan. Charley Hitzman, Kenny Peterson and Carl McMullen have promised us a big turnout. Larry Shaub believes in new models in a big way, as he has taken a new bride and car. Can he take it? Saw Charley Clark of the stores and all the little Clarks at the picnic. There will be as many Clarks as there are Millers in a few years if Charlie keeps up.



Amateur Radio Station W2GAM and W2HFJ is owned and operated by the son of Robert L. Petrasek, L. U. No. 52.

Our courthouse recently was sandblasted and it looks real nice and clean. Recently while working near same an elderly gentleman asked me what's happening here? I replied that they have cleaned up our courthouse. At this the old gentleman replied as he slowly walked away:

"The darned fools cleaned it on the wrong side."

EDW. E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 288, WATERLOO, IOWA

Editor:

Local No. 288 has had a busy summer, in fact so busy that the press secretary has been unable to get in his copy on time. Waterloo has been having a building spurt which was necessitated by the opening of our factories and a lack of housing facilities. Even today it is impossible to locate a house ready to occupy, and many factory workers are required to drive 25 to 35 miles daily to homes in other towns.

At present all members of Local No. 288 are employed, and we have three out-of-town men working. Previously we had four other out-of-town Brothers employed. We, of course, do not expect conditions to continue this way very long as they always fall off when colder weather arrives.

The members of this local were hosts to their wives and lady friends at a "get acquainted" dinner August 26 at Electric Park's "Tavern on the Green." A dandy dinner was enjoyed by 36 persons, and the balance of the evening was spent watching the floor show and in dancing. Brothers George Deyo and H. P. Haffa had charge of arrangements and a successful party was the result. I hope we can have another this winter with a full attendance.

Local No. 288 now has new officers as follows: President, R. W. Heald; vice president, R. O. Brunsen; recording secretary, H. P. Haffa; financial secretary, G. G. Fordyce; treasurer, Frank Smith. Officers who finished term of two years or more were: President George Heintz; vice president, J. J. Diggins, and treasurer, Guy Barron. These men are to be complimented on the successful handling of the local's affairs through these two or more tough years and brought us through with a good financial balance without a single assessment.

At our last meeting President Heald announced that beginning with the month of September and throughout the winter some educational or entertaining program would be furnished for one of the regular monthly

meetings. It is his desire to provide something that will interest all our members and result in a larger attendance at meetings.

As many of our Brothers as can will take part in the Labor Day parade, which this year is being staged in conjunction with the state American Legion convention.

Hope this communication finds all other locals with their members back at work.

R. W. HEALD.

L. U. NO. 329, SHREVEPORT, LA.

Editor:

Your correspondent has joined the ranks of the Fraternity of the Air. I think this feature a splendid thing. It helps to bring the Brothers together. No matter how much distance there is between them, they are as in the same place. The only improvement I could suggest would be to have along with each operator and station listed, an agreed time when it would be convenient for the calls of other Brothers to be listened for. For instance, my own name, station call and time: Milton T. Lyman, Shreveport, La., W 5 F G C, 9 p. m.

Then each night at the agreed time I would listen for calls from other I. B. E. W. boys. It will be a pleasure to relay or deliver any message entrusted to me by a Brother, or a sister, for that matter.

And your petitioner has been doing some other radioing; not by short waves either. I had the honor of being a speaker on the Voice of Labor program, put on by the Shreveport Central Trades and Labor Council. The subject I selected was: Organized labor, the hope of the people. The talk was in effect an answer to an editorial in Holland's Magazine. I had to omit the name of the magazine because of the station censor. In the July issue of Holland's Magazine there was an editorial that just made me feel down right sorry for editorial writers. They characterized William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a traitor to his country. They said organized labor was a very small and selfish minority. They said that the right to strike should be abolished by law. These editorial writers and political commentators are really good! Talk about going back to the horse and buggy days! These people take you right back to the good old days when the village smithy stood under the spreading chestnut tree and manicured the Old Grey Mare. They like to picture the average citizen pondering over their writings, and then reluctantly casting aside a life-long mode of thinking to follow that of the writer.

There was a time when the only opinion the average person had was that taken from the weekly newspaper editorial, but not so now. Not in these days of radios, autos, phones and education. Not Holland's obscure magazine, nor Arthur Brisbane nor any of the other paid propagandists need try to coach the average citizen on how to think. Yes, Mr. Arthur Brisbane, who talks about "the God-given right to hire and fire." If Arthur Brisbane and the other Hearst newspaper publicists had had any power to sway voters, William Randolph Hearst would have reached the coveted goal of President of the United States years ago.

The newspapers of the United States have hammered Huey P. Long until some people think he is some queer kind of pre-historic monster, and yet the constitutional amendments recently sponsored by Long carried by a six or seven to one vote.

Another thing I dwelt on was that organized labor might be a small minority, but that it was not a selfish institution. Members of organized labor put their time, money and effort into organized labor. Think how small a showing either the Democratic or Republican parties would make if only those who put their time and money into the party were counted. Either of these great parties would have by actual count less members than organized labor. The events of the past couple of years indicate clearly that the influence of organized labor reaches out far beyond its actual membership. That is what is worrying these self-styled moulders of public opinion, these champions of liberty and these defenders of the constitution. Their only interest in the constitution is the protection of property rights. If the time ever comes when the rights of humanity are paramount to property rights, and human suffering more important than the accumulation of fortunes it will be when that 90 per cent of the people, the workers, organize and enforce their rights.

MILTON T. LYMAN.

L. U. NO. 358, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.

Editor:

Greetings and salutations to all local unions and members of the I. B. E. W., direct from New Jersey's battlefield, via the "long lost local," Old Reliable No. 358, Perth Amboy!

It has been quite a few years since this local has poured forth its tale of woe, or what have you, to the readers of the JOURNAL, and the writer hopes that he will not clutter up the pages of our worthy publication with what



MEMBERS OF L. U. NO. 358 ON THE TITANIUM PIGMENT CORP. JOB, IN SAYERSVILLE, N. J.

it takes to put all the boys to sleep. So, please be patient, there are still plenty of sparks in our rank and file, Hi!

We've been through quite a siege; it's a long story but we'll cover it briefly. Back a few years ago (you know, when the "depression" came along) this local, together with New Brunswick and Plainfield locals, were merged together under Local No. 23. Some year or so later, this Local No. 23, together with a few other newly merged locals, were totally combined with Local No. 52, of Newark. Followed then a time of strife and struggle in each former local's territory—which certainly were not aided by the situation of unemployment becoming more and more acute as time went on. They say "Time is a great healer of everything," for in due course of time the members who struggled so bravely through thick and thin, were regranted their charter for a mixed local to be known once again as L. U. No. 358. So, at last, we have gone through the proverbial football game and emerged victorious. Our grand ole vice president, Eddie Kloter, gave us a great pep talk and started us off on the

right foot, which he is so famous for among the locals in the Brotherhood.

Naturally, we had a "welcome home" banquet, which went over in a big way. It certainly does any organization a world of good to have one of these things once in a while—the members get carefree, they forget about their unemployment troubles momentarily and tend to support their officers more enthusiastically (for a time at least).

With the following officers at the helm of L. U. No. 358 for the next two years, we have hopes that our ship will maintain a steady course towards conditions of employment for all, if possible: President, Willard Warner; vice president, Theo. Zboyan; recording secretary, R. H. Beck; financial secretary, Vic Larson; treasurer, William Clausen.

The greatest blessing that we have had, in addition to the return of our charter, was the Titanium Pigment Corp. operation at Sayersville. A picture of the crew is presented in this issue. This job was originally started under L. U. No. 52's regime, with Brother Max Feiner (now deceased) as superintendent for the Schoonover Engineering Co. In

mourning of Brother Feiner, everyone on the job agreed they had lost the whitest and most regular guy they had ever worked for—we'll never forget him. Brother Ed. Bachman, of our local, carried on with Brothers Shoebridge, Warner, Clausen, Timmons, Lund and Metz, of L. U. No. 358; Brothers Fielder, Flammer, Bergstrom, Young and Stillwell, of Newark and Elizabeth locals, as foremen. The Titanium Pigment job was the largest construction job on the east coast at the time of its peak, employing approximately 200 journeymen and helpers. Although it is all over now, it certainly won't be forgotten by L. U. No. 358. We needed it!

As on all construction jobs, many characters are created and made infamous thereon. This job had its share, too numerous to mention, but a few deserve recognition: First of all, we had one of the largest "mail-order" powerhouses ever put into a plant of this kind. Yezzer, would you believe it, it was wired with BX. Not the ordinary housewiring variety by any means, but anything and everything up to and including three cond. 750,000 cm! Boys, whenever you get one of

FRATERNITY OF THE AIR

(Copyright)

Boys, here is our growing list of I. B. E. W. amateur radio stations:

W 8 A N B	Carl P. Goetz	Hamilton, Ohio	W 5 E X Y	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W 8 D I	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W 7 D X Z	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.
W 3 J B	William N. Wilson	Philadelphia, Pa.	W 1 D G W	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.
W 5 B H O	D. H. Calk	Houston, Texas	W 2 G I Y	John C. Muller	Bronx, N. Y. C.
W 5 E I	F. H. Ward	Houston, Texas	W 9 M E L	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H O B	Rudy Rear	Las Vegas, Nev.	W 5 C A P	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W 9 G V Y	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	W 5 A B Q	Gerald Morgan	San Antonio, Texas
W 8 D H Q	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W 5 J C	J. B. Rives	San Antonio, Texas
W 9 S M F	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.	W 4 D L W	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.
W 9 D M Z	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	W 9 C C K	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.
W 9 P N H	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.	W 8 A C B	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.
W 9 S O O	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.	W 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 2 B F L	Anthony J. Samalonis	Elizabeth, N. J.	N 6 I A H	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W 1 F J A	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W 4 B S Q	S. L. Hicks	Birmingham, Ala.
W 5 A S D	Frank A. Finger	Farmington, Ark.	W 6 M G N	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W 2 B Q B	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W 8 L Q T	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.
W 9 D B Y	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W 8 A V L	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.
W 8 G H X	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 7 E Q M	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.
W 1 A G I	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W 7 S Q	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.
W 8 E D R	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W 1 I N P	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.
W 2 C A D	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W 7 G G	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukee, Oreg.
W 6 L R S	Ralph F. Koch	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 I I	Sumner W. Ostrom	Milwaukee, Oreg.
W 6 A O R	Francis M. Sarver	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 H N R	Geo. E. Herschbach	Granite City, Ill.
W 6 G F I	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 N Y D	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W 6 F W M	Victor B. Appel	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 9 V B F	John Morrall	Chicago, Ill.
W 6 H L K	Charles A. Noyes	Beverly Hills, Calif.	W 7 A K O	Kenneth Strachan	Billings, Mont.
W 6 H L X	Frank A. Maher	Los Angeles, Calif.	W 7 C P Y	R. Rex Roberts	Roundup, Mont.
W 8 D M E	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 7 D X Q	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.
W 8 K C L	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W 7 C T	Les Croutier	Butte, Mont.
W 9 R R X	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.	W 9 R C N	Darrel C. Priest	Jeffersonville, Ind.
W 2 D X K	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W 9 R Y F	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W 9 R B M	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.	W 8 M C J	Albert S. Arkle	Weston, W. Va.
W 9 E N V	G. G. Fordyce	Waterloo, Iowa	W 2 A M B	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.
W 9 J P J	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa	W 5 F G C	Milton T. Lyman	Shreveport, La.
W 9 S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa	W 4 S E	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.
160 meter			W 4 L O	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.
phone, 1963			W 4 B O E	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.
KC	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W 4 J Y	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.
W 5 E Y G	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.	W 4 D H P	Albert R. Keyser	Birmingham, Ala.

Canada

V E 3 G K

Sid Burnett

Toronto, Ont.

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION

these things, don't say it can't be done—just send to Perth Amboy, No. 358, we've got experts and past masters at the art. And, of course, we always need the work, Hi!

Fish stories and fishermen came in for their share of the game, although Brother Jake Turner, president of L. U. No. 52, had a small amount of opposition from Brother Applegate, of L. U. No. 358, swapping yarns. I'm not sure as to whether they would win recognition on the last page of the JOURNAL—there are some whoppers told on that page!

Then there are those who become notorious in one way or another, the most outstanding of which I believe, was Brother Bert Bell, secretary of L. U. No. 52, who, due to his ability (or otherwise) could break hydraulic benders faster than they could be repaired, thereby achieving the cognomen of "Hydraulic Bert."

And as the song goes, "Now our story is ended," etc., we want all hands to know we are glad to be back on our own. This depression has taught us all a great lesson, not only as individuals but as members of that great fraternity—the I. B. E. W. We haven't enough work to go around, but in the meantime we have the organization to build up and keep going, we are happy, and we have hopes of a program of rehabilitation that will prove fruitful to the members of L. U. No. 358 in time to come.

In conclusion, I hope my first attempt as "scribe" for L. U. No. 358 has not been too drawn out and wish all local unions to "keep a stiff lipper upper," as Andy would say, in maintaining our morale as members of the I. B. E. W.

FRED W. HUFF.

L. U. NO. 435, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Editor:

The 1935 Canadian electrical code recognizes the advent of the bare neutral for use in services. Rule 402 Section G reads:

The neutral conductor of a consumer's service may by special permission be bare, subject to the following conditions:

1. That the supply is single-phase a. c. and of less than 150 volts to ground.

2. That the neutral of the supply system is permanently and effectually grounded to a metallic-water-piping system ground irrespective of any grounds made at consumer's services.

3. That the bare neutral is run in the same protective conduit or armouring as the other conductors of the service.

Just a few facts that are interesting and may serve as a warning to our younger members as to the dangers of electricity.

One-tenth amp. passing through the vital organs is sufficient to prove fatal.

The average resistance of the human body is estimated to be 10,000 ohms.

According to Ohm's law $E=IR$ which in this case would be $1-10 \times 10,000$ or 1,000 volts.

Therefore under ordinary conditions 1,000 volts would be needed to force a fatal current through the body; but! And it's a mighty big but! medical authorities state that of the 10,000 ohms body resistance the vital organs, etc., have a combined resistance of only a few hundred ohms and that over 9,000 ohms represents the resistance of the skin.

Now the 9,000 ohms skin resistance can be easily destroyed by perspiration or moisture of any kind.

Assuming then that moisture has reduced the skin resistance to such an extent that the total body resistance is now only 1,000 ohms it can readily be seen that $I=1-10 \times 1,000$ is only 100 volts.

These facts account for so many fatalities occurring in bathrooms and damp basements, etc. Don't despise the dangers of the humble lighting circuits.

Best wishes to Local 443. Keep up the good work, boys.

C. R. ROBERTS.

L. U. NO. 443, MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Editor:

Just a few lines to let the boys know how we are getting along. At our last meeting we took in four new members, and also signed up a new shop.

The government opened bids on the white housing project and E. L. James Construction Company, general contractors, were low bidders. They also have the negro housing project here. The Montgomery Electric Company, one of our ablest contractors, are low bidders on the electrical work. As you doubtless know they are doing the housing project in Atlanta, Ga.

I have a newspaper clipping about the James Construction Company I wish you would print with this letter if you have space.

Editor's note: Clipping was not enclosed.

We have one man loafing to date, several are working part-time and things are looking on the up and up. I think they will continue to get better if the farmers get 12-cent cotton. Here's hoping.

We were glad to hear from Brother Ralph

ONE-MAN PARTY

Drawn especially for Electrical Workers Journal by Harry S. Goodwin



Morgan, commenting on our local. We are coming down to New Orleans some day before long and let you fix up some more shrimp for us. I still have ah ah around.

J. B. JENKINS.

L. U. NO. 459, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Editor:

Well, Brothers, the N. R. A. is now a memory, just a dream that is over; "Section 7 A" is no more. We are standing on our own feet again and all ready to be pushed over if we don't wake up quick. This is the morning after the night before, the sooner we get our heads cleared and show some action, the better for us. We have been receiving a stimulant from the government that is now to be withdrawn. The government has literally given us a kick in the pants and a shot in the arm every now and then to get us going, and we have been going, but now we will have to continue under our own power, which after all is said and done, is as it should be. If we have to be kicked and coddled into fighting for our rights, we don't deserve to have any rights. The government has tried to show us the light, show us that we need to join together and co-operate with our fellow workers for our own protection and betterment. How many of the millions of workers are availing themselves of the opportunity? It is safe to say they are in the great minority. The majority, as always, are content to go back to sleep, with a nightmare of miserable wages and miserable working conditions. They grumble and complain, but sadly agree that nothing can be done about it. Is it any wonder that their employers in most cases pay them the lowest possible wage, and work them the longest possible hours? Why shouldn't they? The desire for large profits is great, the desire to see their employees happy and contented is of secondary importance, and with some employers of no importance at all. If the employees make no protest in their own behalf, it is too much to hope that the employers in the goodness of their hearts will become sentimental and pay higher wages than they absolutely have to. The man who thinks they will is certainly endowed with an over abundance of optimism.

The papers lately have carried news accounts of efforts to reduce wages and increase working hours in certain lines of industry. Wake up, Brothers, and let's tell them it just can't be done. The trend is, and must be, for higher wages and shorter hours. The perfection and increasing use of machinery leaves no other course possible. Our millions of unemployed prove this fact beyond the need of argument.

Local No. 459 is making progress, and we want to tell the world that we are "on our way." Seward Plant has set the pace in the drive for new members, and has demonstrated to the other districts of our local what can be done if you really try. So, come on youse other guys, go out and drag 'em in, dead or alive, preferably alive. Johnstown district especially, has plenty of room for improvement.

Our local is soon to negotiate a new working agreement with our company. In looking over the terms and conditions of the new proposed agreement, one is forced to wonder at the willingness of a group of men to be satisfied with so little. An "outsider" in looking over this agreement would, I believe, be impressed by one thing only, and that is the utterly ridiculous low rate of pay for the various skilled jobs. Electricians, bricklayers, engineers, operators, mechanics, linemen and various types of foremen, men who have spent years learning their jobs, and, who "know their stuff," and n't a \$50 a week

man in the bunch, most of them are under \$35 a week, and it can't be blamed on the "depression," because during "boom" times the pay was very little higher. And then, as if to add insult to injury, the company hijacks 10 per cent of the men's pay under the pretense of saving it for them. They are given a non-negotiable bond due 1981 which "at the option of the company" may be redeemed by another non-negotiable bond due (?). Isn't that a laugh?

The company makes no promise to EVER return this money. Does any one wonder that men join unions? They don't generally, the companies KICK them in with practices such as this.

Some of our members and prospective members complain that the union dues are too high, using this as their sole reason for not coming in or not staying in the union. Listen Brother, just stop and figure this thing out, figure it the same as you would if you were buying a suit of clothes or an automobile. Is it worth the price? But figure it out, don't just dismiss the union cause from your mind by saying the dues are too high. Figure the dividends in higher wages and better working conditions. Remember you are paying for a service, you are buying something you need, and need badly, and you are getting full value for the money you spend. Believe it or not. It is costing you more to stay out of the union than to come in. Your present rate of pay should be enough to convince you that you and your fellow workers need to get together. Don't stand on the sidelines and say, "I'll join if the union does this, or the union does that." Join and help do it yourself. You know, and everybody else knows, that the unions have raised the working man's standard of living, raised it for the non-union (sad to say) as well as for the union man. If the unions help men (millions of them) who don't want help, men who refuse to join their fellow workers in asking for something more than the mere right to exist, then what couldn't be accomplished if all workers were to join together and ask for a fair share of the wealth which they create? Most of the men who complain about dues are like a man who refuses to pay one dollar for a five dollar bill, because he thinks only of the one dollar he is spending and not of what he is receiving in return.

I am enclosing in this letter several snapshots of a float entered by our local in a Legion Day parade some time ago. It is planned to enter the same float in the Labor Day parade. I think it is a great advertisement for our local. I will ask the Editor to use his own judgment as to which (if any) of the photos he wishes to publish.

PRESS SECRETARY, LOCAL No. 459.

L. U. NO. 526, WATSONVILLE, CALIF.

Editor:

"Old age security"—three words that are heard a great deal today. This problem is in

the minds of our leaders and they are looking for some solution of it.

It is not an easy problem to solve, and there have been many ideas advanced for its solution. Many old people who have worked hard all their lives and raised their families are now in want.

The children of these people are not able to help because they are unable to find employment and earn enough to care even for themselves. Again, many of these older people have not had the education to hold jobs at higher wages. They have for this reason been able to get only a hand-to-mouth existence, yet have been good, law-abiding citizens and taxpayers.

The vast sums that have been squandered by various administrations, present and past, could have paid an old age pension with money to spare. Our own United States and China are the only large nations that have no national old age pension system. Why should we, who are said to be one of the greatest nations in the world and one of the most intelligent, be on the same level with a country like China, which has the largest uneducated population on earth?

By a transactions tax of 2 per cent, an old age pension can be built up of \$200 per month for all people over 60 years of age who may need it. There has been great deal said on old age pensions, but the only real practical plan yet advanced is the Townsend plan.

With this plan in force, there will be enough money in circulation to keep the country in a prosperous condition.

The only way to have prosperity is to have money in circulation with which we can purchase the products of labor, and unless labor is producing there can be no prosperity.

We must also protect the products of our labor by a tariff so that cheap foreign-made products can not compete with our own products.

With our own products protected in this way, the sale of these cheap foreign-made articles will be a great deal less and their cost will be brought up where they will not be any competition to our products.

Old age security is not a radical proposal. It is a common sense, conservative solution of a problem that has long required intelligent thought and study. Charity and relief have proved to be a poor substitute.

The possibility of employment today for every one is very remote; but with people over 60 years of age provided with old age security, the problem of solving unemployment will be nearer solution. Shorter hours of labor per day will also help and give us a better balanced life.

Machinery has increased our production to such an extent that one man and one machine replaced 14 men.

Shorter hours of labor will put more men to work to produce the products that will be used by the people who are on pension and by those employed to produce our commodities.

Employment of more men by this method will also put more money in circulation, and more money in circulation means more purchasing power.

Without purchasing power there can be no prosperity or recovery.

If it were possible to have Europe pay us what is owed us, it would be an aid to recovery. But, as Europe is in bad financial condition there is little hope of European debts being paid.

Babson says that we may have to resort to inflation to bring back recovery, but if it is possible to start without inflation our recovery will be better and more lasting.

He also gives figures as to the required amount in dollars to put American industry back on an efficient operating basis. These figures run to nearly 50 billion dollars.



L. U. 459 DOES CREDIT TO ITSELF.

If this money were put in circulation there would be no need for charity or relief.

It has been my "privilege" to be one of the electrical workers who were employed to wire one of the CCC camps that were built in this country. We were fortunate enough to be able to have our members given the preference on these jobs.

The one that I was sent on is to be the "show camp" of the three and is the best equipped.

These camps consist of eight barrack buildings, one administration building, one mess hall and kitchen building, one wash and toilet building, one hospital building, one officers and foresters building, and one recreation building, in all 14 buildings. There is also a garage to be built later.

Each barrack has four outlets inside, and one outside, gooseneck over the front door. The inside barrack lights are controlled by a switch in the C. D.'s office and are turned out at 9 p. m. The goosenecks are on a separate switch and all other buildings are hot.

The specifications called for a cleat job inside of all buildings, but the construction of these buildings made an entire cleat job impractical, so they were done with knobs and cleats.

Each barrack building is 62 feet 6 inches long, and material was listed and cut for

each one. One hundred and thirty feet of 14 RC was cut for barracks. This was 10 or 12 feet short of the amount required to wire these barracks. In fact the shortage of No. 14 for the 14 buildings ran to 1,500 feet.

The estimates for the officers building was 350 feet of 14, and that amount was cut for this building; but, in order to wire it with the number of outlets specified, it took 750 feet of 14. All the other material was estimated the same way, just about one-half as much as was needed. In the three camps the shortage of material estimated averaged about the same.

Fifty knobs were sent to each camp, and after talking to the other two electrical workers who were on the other two camps I found that they both ordered the same number of extra knobs as I did—450.

The lines outside from building to building are No. 8 W. P. For my job they sent me two coils of wire, one weighing 129 pounds and the other 294 pounds. I used about two-thirds of this No. 8 and the next camp was over 1,000 feet short.

There is no load to speak of, there being only about 165 outlets, but there is no way to figure how much, as no one seems to know what wattage lamps are to be used.

Service is three No. 8 RC in a one-inch conduit service switch, a 60-amp., 2-pole, solid neutral T switch 110-220 v.

The plumber had about the same experience as we had on his material. Everything short. The lumber was so much over that the camp could have been doubled in size.

I asked the lieutenant in charge who it was that estimated the material for these jobs. His reply was that he did not know, but thought that it was the quartermaster's department.

I have done some "haywire" jobs in my 37 years experience, but this one beats them all.

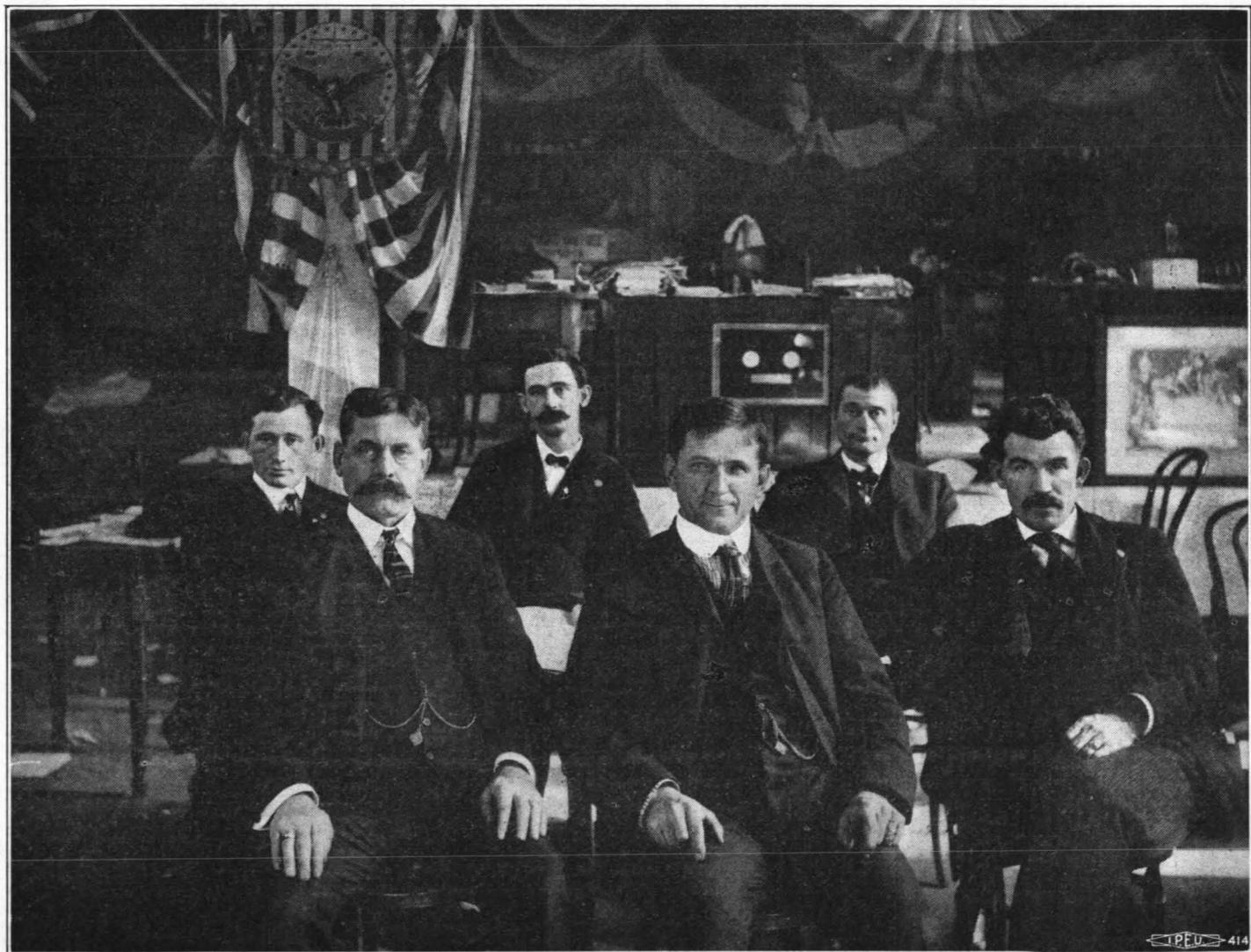
There were 46 carpenters, one plumber and helper, one electrical worker, four or five laborers, one cement worker, two roofers, and a foreman on my job; and about the same on the other two jobs.

It sure was a "screwy" job. Scale was \$1.12½ per hour, eight hours per day, five days per week.

All the men on my job were union men, except laborers.

I missed "Bachies" letter in last month's (July) WORKER. When for some reason or other one of these old stand-bys miss a month and don't write a letter it is greatly missed, as these letters, to many of us, are highlights in the WORKER, and are the first things we read.

I know that Brother Bachie has been on the sick list for some time back, and that may be his reason for not writing. I hope at this time he is on the road to recovery



This picture was taken at the American Federation of Labor Convention at New Orleans, in 1902. Front row: Charles Nelson, New York; H. W. Sherman, International Secretary, and William Kennedy, International Representative. Rear row: A. A. Hall, Chicago; J. A. Cullen, Cincinnati, and F. J. Sweek, International Representative.

and out from under the care of the M. D., and back on the job.

P. C. MCKAY.

Editor's note: Brother Bachie's absence is due to the fact he is now president of the local.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

We take this opportunity of informing our readers of a substantial improvement in the working conditions in the main shops of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railroads.

As a result of recent negotiations between the C. N. R. System Federation officers and management the working days at the Point St. Charles shops were increased to 18 days per month, as from July 1 to the end of the present year.

The C. P. R. System Federation officers were also successful in having the working days at the Angus Shops, locomotive and car departments, increased to 17 days for the month of July and report that it is the intention of management to continue the 17 days per month for the balance of the present year. Management further agrees to co-operate by only increasing the staff to keep the shops in balance until such time as the 40-hour week is restored.

Our open charter period which began on April 1 comes to a close on August 31, and while we did not reach our objective, a 100 per cent organization throughout our jurisdiction, we did make a substantial gain in membership. However, it is not our intention to relax in our organizing activities, rather, with the continued co-operation of the membership we expect to be in the position in the near future that will justify us making application for the re-opening of our charter.

A majority of the C. N. R. Federated Trades shopmen who reside in St. Ann's electoral division have taken a keen interest in the coming federal elections and have been successful in having Brother R. Y. Menary nominated as the Labor Party of Canada candidate for that constituency.

Brother Menary is an employee of the Canadian National Railways, Point St. Charles shops, and is the general chairman of the moulders and also chairman of the C. N. R. Local System Federation, offices which he has held several years. He has also been active for many years in political circles.

Brother Menary is a capable, up-and-doing leader, always working in the best interests of those he represents and as such we take pleasure in endorsing his nomination.

C. GALLAGHER,
Financial Secretary.

L. U. NO. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Editor:

It has been several months since Local 640 has had a letter in the JOURNAL. Maybe this can get that far. We, like most locals have had the fight of a lifetime, but at present things are looking better for the few that have stayed by the ship. Most of our members are working at least part time, with one or two jobs just about ready to open up. There has been \$2,500,000 bond posted to build three dams in our district if they don't go the by-ways like others have. The cost is to be about \$19,000,000. The utilities here are going strong, and we lined up about 60 per cent of their men. They fired three or four of their older men and the whole gang jumped out of the union hall and made a run

for the boss of the company for help, and the Brothers all know the answer. Quit the union cold—all of them.

The new post office job here is getting under way, which is 100 per cent union. That may get most of the boys out of the rut.

I think Brother Fox, of Lansing, Mich., should have a vote of thanks from all good union men. There are plenty of the same kind that he tells about all over the country, get in the union for one good job, get the money and get out until the next good job starts. Those kind should be charged \$50 extra for each time they have dropped out.

There are plenty old members here to take care of the few jobs at present time.

R. JEWELL.

L. U. NO. 702, WEST FRANKFORT, ILL.

Editor:

Two months have passed since the last writing and a good many things have happened here and abroad to make us stop and think just what is coming next. Things in Danville are looking up as far as unionism is concerned. A good many places here are organizing, due in a large part to the action and influence of the women of union families getting up to bat and batting 100 per cent for union labor and organization. A great big hand should be given these women for their good work. Danville in the past has been a very poor union town, but it looks like the working man has finally awakened here, and is taking advantage of the opportunities given him this day and age to get himself in line for a living wage and decent working conditions.

Local 702 Zone B, Danville and Champaign, Ill., has requested the governor to pick the seventh man for arbitration; as the difficulties which we are having here are not straightened out much.

As yet, the seventh man has not been chosen, due no doubt to the fact that the governor has had some very pressing business to take care of, and our situation is probably soon to be considered.

The main things that have not been taken care of here are, men with seniority have not been put to work in the places of new men hired here during the strike; five or six men were laid off without sufficient reason when they had seniority and ability to handle jobs now held by "new" men. Also some of the men have new men as supervisors looking over their shoulders. But I know that if we get a seventh man that is honest, all these differences and many others will be straightened out promptly.

Last week a tower on the high-line here was blown up, with a service interruption of about 20 minutes, the said act being hinted at in the "one" partisan local newspaper as being the outcome of labor troubles.

All this in spite of the fact that our local has always been peaceful even during the two months strike we had, but, of course, we get blamed for it anyway.

About three days afterward, another tower on the same high line fell over from natural causes, and the local partisan paper never printed a word about that. So figure the thing out for yourself.

Elaborate plans have been made here for the observance of Labor Day with a parade of about 25 unions and afterward a big get-together at the local soft ball park. I know that Labor Day here will be the biggest this town has seen in a long time.

With the passing of the Wagner bill, labor has seen another milestone passed that they have been trying to catch up with for a long time.

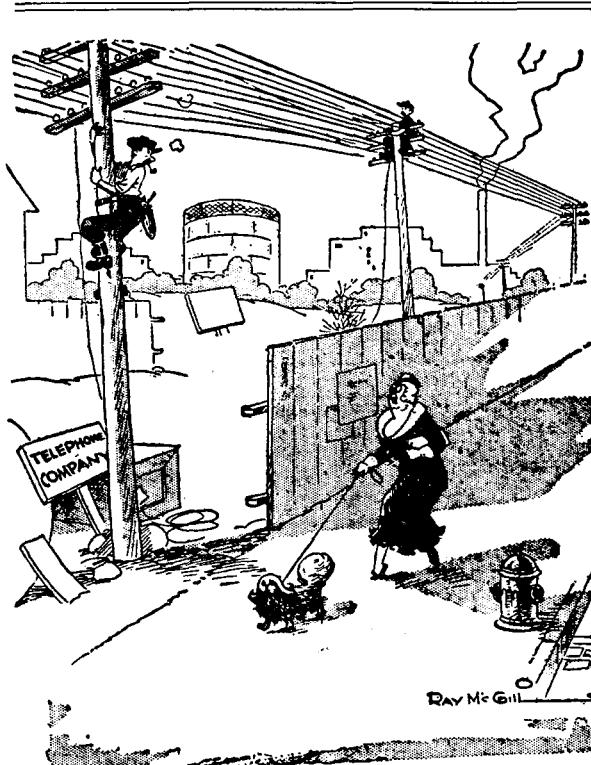
I see no reason why it can't be made the biggest help we have had in a long time. These company unions can cause more trouble and bring less actual good than anything that there is. There are always men working in a plant that either fear to join a real union or are misled by phoney statements presented by the company union that it makes organized labor have to resort to very drastic action to gain what they deserve.

At Danville and Champaign there have been hints put out by organizers of the company union that members of that organization are to enjoy the privileges of a nice country club, a beautiful lake and golf course and many other benefits already enjoyed such as better pay and shorter hours, the latter brought on directly by the activities of the I. B. E. W. and some have fallen for the stuff, hook, line and sinker. The dues in this company dominated organization are small, sum of "two bits" per month. Quite an investment, eh what!

Well, gentlemen and Brothers, our great circus man once said "there is one born every minute" and he sure knew his onions it seems. The breath, however, that our men have wasted on these poor misinformed men, would easily sail all the ships in the sea, that could hold all of them.

Here in Danville there is being organized a union school to educate and promote unionism for both men and women. In these classes they learn what a good union is, what it stands for, how it helps everyone, and how to be a good union member. These classes and others forming now will have a very good effect on things in general around this "berg."

I hope to have at the next writing



"You needn't be alarmed—he isn't vicious!"

(From Washington Herald.)

favorable reports on our arbitration and until then "think, talk, and be union."

H. L. HUGHES.

L. U. NO. 723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

This month's orchids go to Otto Marahrens, general manager of the Home Telephone Co. and his plant superintendent, Mr. Frank J. Baker, for their fine spirit of co-operation shown in granting liberal wage increases and improved working conditions among the members of our local during the past month.

Let us all show our appreciation for what they have done for us by doing our level best 40 hours every week; doing just a little more than that which is expected of us will do no harm.

The action taken by the telephone company officials is quite a contrast to the attitude held by some executives in our midst. One of our Brothers was sent out recently to clear some trouble on a P. B. X. system serving a local cold storage and produce house. The operator of this switchboard also acts as information girl and during the course of the troubleman's visit a young man called to inquire about employment. He was politely turned down by the information girl when she learned that he was a single man, later she went on to tell the trouble man that it was their policy to hire only married men as the majority of unemployed men with dependents would work for lower wages, due to dire necessity, than the single group.

We do not condemn this firm for giving married men preference when adding to their force, but we do claim that taking advantage of a man in the manner above mentioned is detrimental to our social security.

President Roosevelt had this type of executive in mind when he stated in his message to Congress June 19 that, social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by rigorous methods.

If you are one of those sympathetic souls who were moved to tears by newspaper propaganda early this summer advocating the early adjournment of Congress to relieve the suffering among Senators and Congressmen caused by the heat, calm yourself, our representatives are a lot tougher than your daily paper would lead you to believe, besides, Congressmen have been known to play hookey from their official duties and sneak home to attend a political rally on the same day that the local weather bureau recorded a temperature of 95 degrees. It is the writer's contention that 95 is no hotter on Pennsylvania Avenue than it is in northern Indiana. Too many of our public officials are far more concerned with the thought of re-election than is good for the public welfare. What this country needs far more than a good five cent cigar is about five good Congressmen who will stick to their duties and on a particularly hot day in Washington give some consideration to the moulder in the foundry, the farmer out in the wheatfield or the lineman up on the pole and think less of their personal comfort until their constituents needs are filled.

The Fort Wayne Labor Day parade proved to be a big success, despite inclement weather and a shortage of umbrellas. Local No. 723 enjoyed an enviable position between the brewery workers and the cigar makers in the line of march. You can thank Brother Shoulders for this.

Home Telephone members turned out in goodly numbers to participate, but lost some of their glamor to City Light in the matter of decorating floats.

Local No. 116, of the Ladies Garment Workers, made a great showing, in spite of

In accordance with the action of our local union at a regular meeting held on Thursday, August 8, 1935, I have been instructed to forward the following resolution to you for your information and publication. This resolution was unanimously adopted by our membership:

Whereas we are all acquainted with the decision of the United States Supreme Court nullifying the National Industrial Recovery Act, I am submitting for the endorsement of the local the following resolution of support for the Workers Rights Amendment submitted to Congress by Hon. Vito Marcantonio, representing the 17th Congressional District of New York City, the proposed amendment being known as House Joint Resolution No. 327:

Whereas recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the Railway Pension Act and the NRA have endangered the future of all social and labor legislation, which would give the government greater control over industry, and

Whereas Representative Vito Marcantonio, of New York, has introduced into Congress H. J. R. 327, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, known as the Workers Rights Amendment, and

Whereas said resolution is now before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, and

Whereas the passage of this amendment would legalize aforementioned legislation; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local No. 3, I. B. E. W., goes on record in favor of said Workers Rights Amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on all local unions and the American Federation of Labor to do everything in their power to support the amendment, and that we urge all members to write their Congressmen to support the amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to Representative Hatton W. Summers, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, and to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Dan W. Tracy, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this Resolution be sent to the press, labor press, and be placed upon the bulletin board, and that a copy be sent to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL.

This resolution has the endorsement of the membership of Local Union No. 3, and we urge your co-operation in the support of the proposed amendment known as the House Joint Resolution No. 327.

Respectfully yours,

G. W. WHITFORD,
Recording Secretary, Local No. 3.

just a few year's activity in the labor movement in Fort Wayne. Looks like some of the old regulars will have to step on it. Old timers say more interest and co-operation were shown by merchants and industrial heads this year than in any previous parade.

AARON SCHARLACH,
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 887, CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

Well, Brothers, we have passed through another summer and are almost ready to shed the straw lily and try to get another winter out of the old derby. Brother Bartlett is promoting a clam bake for September 7. Johnny Criswell doesn't do very much with a fish pole and a can of worms, but give him a hot frying pan, a hunk of butter and the salt can and then bring on your fish. A pony of what Schlitz makes was also there. Ed. Wickert filled the mugs and passed the platter.

The organizing campaign is still going good and the gaps in the ranks are filling up fast. The IBEW pension, together with the railroad pension just given us by Congress, will look pretty good after you rate 65 candles on your birthday cake. You may be young and full of *** now but the years roll 'round. Also, \$1,000 to your wife or mother, if you go "West" is better than a collection.

The National Railroad Adjustment Board is in session daily, rendering fair decisions on disputes which have awaited its creation for years. A tribunal with officers of the 21 standard crafts representing the railroad man, is sitting in to see that a fair decision is rendered. The railroad worker has experienced the generosity of the adminis-

trations of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover. The New Deal has given us another chance. Seventy-five per cent of the railroads of the U. S. A. are in the fold of the A. F. of L. organizations and the others are getting in as fast as they can be organized. Why not present a solid front and by our numerical strength hang on to what our organizations have secured for us, and look forward to a better future? You are paying for this protection out of your dues. But, the no-bill working in your shop is riding the "blind" and getting through without paying his fare. Sell him a ticket and bring him in on the cushions.

Two of our Brothers have been called to eternal rest. One was Al Conner, power plant operator at the B. & O. depot for years, and later at the B. & O. roundhouse. None of us can forget his cheery smile and readiness to assist the Brother in trouble. Al has gone home, no more suffering; but his presence will still be felt. Walter Gilitzki, about to be initiated, after suffering loss of everything through a two-year furlough and serious illness, was taken from our midst just as the future looked bright. He was a true and loyal member until forced to drop his card and will be missed by the gang.

BILL BLAKE.

L. U. NO. 995, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Editor:

After raising "cain" at several meetings because of my failure to find a letter from this local in the JOURNAL, the chairman, amid much acclamation, pushed the job of press secretary upon yours truly and now I am all "hot and bothered" for lack of a starting point. If the job was writing to a good

looker of the opposite sex it might be possible for me to get by, but writing to a bunch of "lightning slingers" who are better informed on current topics of the day, politics, N. R. A., share the wealth, social security, etc., than I am, really puts me on a spot.

I will confine myself to local gossip therefore and endeavor to tell what is going on in the capital city of the Kingfish's domain, and incidentally extend greetings to the traveling Brothers who were with us during the Solvay job. I guess this job will always be a memory to most of us as we had to strike to get any sort of conditions but with the grace of God, keen judgment, a well organized picket line, and wonderful help of our International Officers we managed to win out in seven days.

Practically all of our members are catching up a little "slack" these days due to new housing facilities being constructed at Louisiana State University. A large increase in enrollment made an expansion program necessary and will undoubtedly mean more work for us later on. There is nothing better than a union wired job but it burns me up when a good card man fails to get on the maintenance staff. We are proud that five members of Local 995, under Brother Southwick, keep things humming at this fine school. It is really too beautiful to describe so I'll try to send a few snapshots of buildings and men to the WORKER next month. Our new state capitol which was a 100 per cent union job, is also being maintained by one of our best men, Brother Bourg.

With the exception of the above there is nothing much of interest going on. Had biennial election of officers in June with the following result: President, C. L. Adams; vice president, A. E. Hogan; recording secretary, E. J. Bourg; financial secretary, D. S. Ingram; treasurer, F. A. Hannaman; business manager, E. J. Bourg. I am sure they will give their best for the good of organized labor and carry on the fine traditions of old 995, and in this connection I don't think that any member who has ever had his card in this local can truthfully say that he didn't get the heartiest welcome and co-operation extended him by any local of the Brotherhood.

I often wonder what became of some of my old friends—am wondering now if any of the old Blue Heron boys from West Palm Beach will read this letter. I sure would like to hear from some of that old gang.

Now, Mr. Editor, if you will promise to have a good proofreader on the job when this goes to press I might be encouraged to try again in the near future.

ARTHUR E. (SHORTY) HOGAN.

**L. U. NO. 1147, WISCONSIN RAPIDS,
WIS.**

Editor:

The past few months will be recorded in our local union history for the many important events, both good and otherwise.

Our faithful and loyal financial secretary, Walter Kruger, was promoted to a superintendency position which necessitated his with-

drawal; therefore, Brother Allan Frederick Nelson was appointed to succeed him.

A short time later Brother Max Jarazinski resigned and Brother Ed. Lipke was appointed vice president; also at this time our recording secretary, Shirley Bramble, found it impossible to attend all our local meetings owing to shift work as a power house operator. The executive board appointed the humble writer of this news article to fill the office.

March, 1935, was quite an important date for Brother Ray Richards, our former president, due to his election as sixth vice president and organizer of the Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union for the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Michigan. Our great loss of an able executive who is responsible for this local union's success for the past 10 years, is felt keenly by all our members. Brother Alex Bandelin was appointed president as his successor.

In spite of all this turnover in officers the local has, with the aid of loyal, sincere and interested members who have faithfully attended meetings, turned the corner (not the Hoover kind) and ran right smack into splendid prosperity of 20 new members.

Success is not attained, however, without some sacrifice, as our regular scribe, Ed. Lipke, has suffered with sickness and your present correspondent has just returned from Rochester, Minn., after a three-months' treatment. We also have on our sick list Brother Allan Frederick Nelson, chairman of our picnic committee, who was confined at home up to the date of our second annual picnic,



THIS FINE GROUP FROM LOCAL UNION NO. 1147 ARE IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO

Sunday, August 18, 1935. He could be confined no longer, even though his shoes were taken away from him by the doctor.

About 150 members and their families attended the annual picnic of Local No. 1147 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers at Robinson Park. Games for both young and old, in which prizes consisting of electrical appliances were given, were staged.

Featuring in the afternoon was a ball game in which the City Light crew bowed 9 to 5 to the Consolidated crew. Lawrence Bever was the losing pitcher, with Leon Rice catching, and Alex Bandelin was the winning pitcher with Romeo Villeneuve catching.

Mrs. Leo Smolarek won an electric toaster in one of the contests, and Mrs. W. E. Krueger won an electric grill. Others winning prizes included Bill Gross, Paul Gross, Dick Kreuger and Jimmy Singsheim. Music and singing were provided by Dick and Paul Gross, and a Norwegian quartet composed of Ed Hagen, Stub Lockwood, Merle Bender, and Harold Hanson.

There was some talk of a protest following the conclusion of the ball game because of doubt about the accuracy of the posted score.

The committee in charge was A. F. Nelson, Edgar Kabitsky, Max Jarasinski, Howard McCamley and Alex Bandelin.

CHESTER STANLEY.

Governor Martin L. Davey, of Ohio, honored us with his presence, and notables from many stations in life were also present.

It was a real picnic. Of course it rained some. What would a picnic be without a shower or two? But while Jupiter Pluvius ruled during the morning hours, old Sol took charge after lunch and allowed the sports program to get under way. A softball game between two teams composed of five engineers and five firemen, on one side, and five conductors and five trainmen, on the other, was the feature event, at least to the contestants.

The engineers and firemen won by a score of nine to eight. A conductor, J. V. Vantillburg, won the fat man's race. One engineer was somewhat indignant when he discovered that the application of the "first in, first out" rule did not apply. Two contestants had already run around him and indications were that others were diligently striving to do the same. A card of two boxing and two wrestling bouts were events that were much enjoyed. Races and contests of great variety were held, and a bathing beauty contest and baby show were added attractions.

A 14-course dinner was served in the evening, after which Brother Edward Morrison, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, chairman of the picnic committee, introduced Governor Davey and Brother Albert Phillips, general secretary and treasurer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, as speakers of the day. Other honored guests who gathered at the speakers' table were: Brother John J. McNamee, editor and manager of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen's Magazine; Brother Frank Grosser, of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Vice President and General Manager George Durham, Superintendent of Transportation H. S. Parrish, Superintendent of Motive Power G. A. Hill, of the W. and L. E. Ry., and the members of the picnic committee.

The success of this picnic may be attributed to the untiring efforts of a number of tried and true unionists co-operating in a splendidly harmonious way. Let us hope that this is but the first of many similar events that will cement the ties binding all union workers closer together, until finally we can really present a united front and obtain the rights and privileges which rightfully belong to those who labor.



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We do the rest.

International Brotherhood of Electrical
Workers
1200 15th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

We make daily great improvements in natural, there is one I wish to see in moral philosophy; the discovery of a plan, that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats.

When will human reason be sufficiently improved to see the advantage of this? When will men be convinced, that even successful wars become misfortunes, who unjustly commenced them, and who triumphed blindly in their success, not seeing all its consequences.—Franklin.

BIG PICNIC BRINGS RAILROAD GROUPS TOGETHER

By M. H. Holloway, Massillon, Ohio, Legislative Representative and Local Chairman, Lodge 821, Canton, Ohio, and Claude R. Kramer, Publicity Manager and Member Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The culmination of our goal, the complete organization of the workers, will result when complete harmony is established among the working classes through direct contact between the members of the various units comprising the American labor movement which will promote a proper understanding of each other's problems and arouse sympathetic interest to the extent of realizing that we are "our brother's keeper" and that our welfare and prosperity are contingent upon the welfare and prosperity of every other organized worker.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the fact that a spirit of fraternal friendliness must be manifested throughout the entire length and breadth of the whole labor movement before we can hope to be successful in achieving the aims and purposes for which we are striving. Only by engendering and practicing such a spirit, will we be able to convince the skeptical non-member that we are sincere and that we believe wholeheartedly in the plan we are advocating for the emancipation of the worker.

Our forefathers made it clear that they were done with autocracy in any form, and we should ever be ready to admonish persons who would assume autocratic prerogatives and special privileges. One for all and all for one, must be the slogan of all organized workers and the humblest in our ranks must be accorded the same degree of courtesy and consideration that is given to their more fortunate brethren in the highly skilled branches of industry whenever workers meet, whether it be within or without union headquarters or for the purpose of negotiating an agreement, settling a dispute or enjoying a social function.

A highly illustrative example of this sentiment was demonstrated at the picnic of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway employees, held at Meyers Lake Park, Canton, Ohio, July 28, which was sponsored by the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations of the Wheeling and Lake Erie system. Never before in the memory of men old in the labor movement was there a gathering of such diversified groups on a similar occasion where

Resolutions adopted by the

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 58

at a meeting held August 20, 1935,

WHEREAS Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has called

Frederick K. Harris

to his eternal rest on August 17, 1935, and

WHEREAS it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we record the loss of our dear departed Brother and secretary, who had a wide acquaintanceship throughout the Brotherhood and who was affectionately known to his many friends as "Dad"; and

WHEREAS "Dad" Harris was the secretary of Local Union No. 58 for 18 years, and was an invaluable force in the progress of our organization and his memory will always be cherished as a real pioneer in the labor movement and as one who was ever efficient and upright in the discharge of his duties—always in the forefront, fearlessly fighting for the cause of organized labor; and

WHEREAS we, the members of Local No. 58, mourn the loss of a true and faithful Brother, and in his passing we lose a man whose place in our hearts will remain forever unfilled; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family; and be it further

RESOLVED, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of Local No. 58, a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother, and a copy be sent to our International Office to be published in our JOURNAL.

HUGH E. TOLL,
President.

ANTHONY P. DUEWEKE,
Secretary Pro Tem.

COMMITTEE

Peter A. Boland,
Joseph Basso,
Leonard Smith,
George H. Errengy,
Lloyd J. Coons,
Frank Caccia,

W. A. Aspinall,
Joseph Doherty,
Ted W. Stevens,
Sam Demarest,
Cornelius Spain,
William Gibson,

Newton Short,
Robert Edwards,
James K. Brown,
H. B. Gilmour.



IN MEMORIAM



Thomas J. Fleming, L. U. No. 723

Initiated August 23, 1920

It is with deep regret that Local Union No. 723 records the death of Brother Thomas J. Fleming.

Whereas Local Union No. 723 has lost a loyal and valiant member whose absence will be deeply felt and whose work in our local will be long remembered; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 723 extend to his wife and dear ones our sincere sympathy, may the thought of his good deeds be a constant reminder to them of his splendid character and his wish to help others, may this thought bring a measure of consolation to them; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for 30 days as a token of respect to his memory; that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our Journal for publication.

SAM EVANS,
HARRY FICKETT,
GUY HALL,
Committee.

Frank White, L. U. No. 151

Initiated October 2, 1924

Whereas the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to remove from this earth our worthy Brother, Frank White, who for a long period was employed on the Hetch Hetchy project, and during this time was a worthy member of Local Union No. 151, although unable to attend our meetings; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151 do hereby extend to Mrs. White and his relations their heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow; and let it be further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. White, a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our meeting.

A. TOWNSEND,
J. O'LEARY,
M. SMITH,
F. BEACH,
Committee.

Homer Brown, L. U. No. 151

Initiated October 4, 1918, in L. U. No. 83

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, at this time, to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Homer Brown, and the members feel the loss of a worthy Brother; let it be

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 151 extend to Mrs. Brown and the relatives their deepest feeling of sympathy in the loss they are now feeling; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mrs. Brown and that a copy be forwarded to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting.

DONALD TOWNSEND,
JAS. GRAHAM,
CLAY EPPERSON,
Committee.

Seth Martin, L. U. No. 653

Initiated February 2, 1920

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 653, record the passing of our Brother, Seth Martin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in the spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on our minutes.

JOHN C. DREIBELBIS,
WILLIAM HARRISON,
CLAUDE BARTLETT,
Committee.

A. B. Garth, L. U. No. 125

Initiated February 15, 1912

In any association drawn together by a common interest, there are always those who are outstanding for some one quality or another. Conspicuous among such qualities is an atmosphere of friendliness. A philosopher has said, "The way to have friends is to be one." Judged by this standard, Local Union No. 125 has lost, in the passing of Brother A. B. Garth, not only a valued member, but a real and sincere friend—and the loss of a friend is, perhaps, the greatest bereavement which human kind may experience.

It seems almost unnecessary to extend our sympathy to his loved ones, for, to a great extent, our loss is mutual, and we only need to assure them that, in the realization of our own sorrow, we share with them the greater shock of parting which is theirs.

He was our friend, and, in gratitude for the privilege of that friendship, this tribute shall be spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, and copies shall be forwarded to his loved ones as a token of the esteem in which he was held.

In memory of Brother Garth, our charter shall be draped for 30 days.

Adopted by Local Union No. 125, in regular meeting, Friday, July 26, 1935.

DALE B. SIGLER,
P. I. CLAYTON,
B. HOPFER,
Committee.

David Davies, L. U. No. 9

Initiated October 30, 1917

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from among us our esteemed and worthy Brother, David Davies; and

Whereas Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Davies one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 hereby expresses its keen appreciation of the services to our cause of our dear Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenderers its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

James P. O'Connor, L. U. No. 9

Initiated January 6, 1925

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, James P. O'Connor; and

Whereas in the death of Brother O'Connor Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and earnest members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother O'Connor and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenderers its sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Paul Kanyu, L. U. No. 31

Re-initiated November 6, 1934

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. 31, record the passing of our Brother, Paul Kanyu; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, in a spirit of brotherly love, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread upon our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. W. JOHNSON,
W. C. GOODU,
CHAS. LYONS,
PAUL OLSON,
JOHN J. STANGL,
Committee.

George H. Norquist, L. U. No. 22

Initiated January 7, 1919

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our worthy Brother, George H. Norquist; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Norquist Local Union No. 22, I. B. E. W., has lost one of its loyal and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 22 acknowledges its great loss in the death of our Brother, and hereby expresses appreciation of the services he rendered to our cause; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 22 extend its condolences to the family of our late Brother in their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy to be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 22, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

J. M. ANDERSEN,
JOE BERAN,
FRANK SPEED,
Committee.

Will H. Coleman, L. U. No. 427

Initiated April 10, 1934

With the deepest of regrets Local Union No. 427, of the I. B. E. W., records its first accidental death, that of worthy Brother Will H. Coleman; and

Whereas Local Union No. 427 recognizes and mourns the loss of our devoted Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That the charter of our local be draped for 30 days as a token of respect to his memory, that this resolution be recorded in the minutes of this meeting, a copy be mailed to his family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

HUBERT M. CORNELL,
MARSHALL BROWN,
ROY O'BRIEN,
Committee.

Florence Benner, L. U. No. 9

Initiated August 7, 1905

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Florence Benner; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Benner Local Union No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Benner and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenderers its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN. MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

J. Beverly, L. U. No. 353

Initiated September 28, 1916

Whereas Local Union No. 353 has been called upon to pay its last respects to a departed Brother, J. Beverly, who has been a member of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for many years; and

Whereas it is our desire to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in further respect to his memory.

J. F. NUTLAND,
P. ELSWORTH,
C. M. SHAW,
Committee.

C. W. Cady, L. U. No. 68

Initiated December 15, 1904

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst and relieve of his long suffering, our dearly beloved Brother, C. W. Cady; and

Whereas he was possessed of an unfailing enthusiasm and buoyancy of spirit, and the personal magnetism of his character drew towards him many friends who feel his passing with great sorrow; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 68, extend to the relatives of our late Brother Cady our deepest sympathy in their bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in his memory, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family, that a copy be spread on our minutes, and also that a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

ROBERT H. HAMEL,
JOSEPH C. CITO,
WM. J. WOOD,
Committee.

W. L. Smith, L. U. No. 68

Initiated October 16, 1922

As we press toward our ultimate goal, we can but note the passing, from time to time, of friends and associates who have finished the course before us.

It is always fitting that a moment's pause be had, that a grateful remembrance be acknowledged for the privilege of having known the one who has gone before.

Such a tribute is recorded by Local Union No. 68 with the passing of Brother W. L. Smith, a true friend and loyal member. To his loved ones we express our deep sympathy. In realization of our loss this tribute is spread upon our minutes and published in our Journal, a copy sent to the family and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

ROBERT H. HAMEL,
JOSEPH C. CITO,
WM. J. WOOD,
Committee.

Irwin V. Knott, L. U. No. 9

Just a memorial line dedicated to the sacred memory of our late and dearly beloved Brother, Irwin V. Knott, of Local No. 9, I. B. E. W., who departed this life on the 31st day of January, 1935, leaving a monumental record of glorious union achievements in the electrical departments of Chicago and vicinity.

His sad and sudden demise has cast the bitter shades of sorrow o'er his beloved wife, family and friends, to whom I now offer my most sincere condolence.

He was laid to rest in Mount Carmel Cemetery, on the 3rd day of February, 1935, amid the most beautiful mountain of flowers nature could produce. His weeping wife and family with thousands of mourning union men and their friends said a parting, tearful prayer for the great soul of humanity's beloved friend, Irwin V. Knott, of Local No. 9.

He has passed but his memory still
Lights the toilers' road far across the hill.
Though times be hard, we have not forgot.
The glorious achievements of Irwin Knott.
We can never add more luster to his name.
Or shed higher honors on his deeds of fame.

When all earthly joy seemed most serene,
The sad angel came with anguish keen,
And carried away on the wings of time
Our beloved friend to our Lord Divine.
Remember him, Oh, for him pray,
To our Heavenly Father each dawning day.

Oh, Lord bless him with eternal love,
And guide his soul to Thy home above,
And bless with all Thy heavenly glow.
His wife and family who have suffered so.
Guard him, O Lord, let Thy glory shine,
On brave Irwin Knott in realms sublime.

In floral robes let his tomb be dressed,
Where the warbling songsters sleep at rest,
And kneel at his tomb with a silent prayer
For our unconquered chieftain slumbering
there.

Oh, Lord bless his soul with the most divine,
For he was the guiding star of Local Nine.

PATRICK KANE.

R. E. Lowderback, Jr., L. U. No. 68

Initiated August, 1925

Though we look forward to the realization that sooner or later we must each lay down the burden of this human span, yet the shock of parting strikes us anew as, one by one, our friends and dear ones move onward into the infinite.

To Local Union No. 68 again has come the hour of loss as we record the passing of Brother R. E. Lowderback, Jr., an esteemed friend and valued member, whose absence will be deeply felt.

To his relatives who hold him most dear, Local Union No. 68 extends the sympathy of true friendship and the condolence of understanding hearts. We sorrow with you.

By action of the local union this tribute shall be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the family, a copy sent to our Journal for publication, and our charter shall be draped in his memory.

ROBERT H. HAMEL,
JOSEPH C. CITO,
WM. J. WOOD,
Committee.

Homer I. Reeder, L. U. No. 304

Initiated January 22, 1934

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our worthy Brother, Homer I. Reeder; and

Whereas in the passing of Brother Reeder Local No. 304, I. B. E. W., desires to express as best we can to those who remain to mourn his loss, our sincere sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy spread upon the minutes of our local union, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local be draped for a period of 30 days.

GEORGE C. CHANDLER,
Recording Secretary.

Alfred E. Conner, L. U. No. 887

Initiated August 2, 1919

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Alfred E. Conner, a true and loyal Brother; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 887, of Cleveland, Ohio, deeply mourn the passing of our dear Brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved widow and relatives of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy sent to the International Office for publication in the Electrical Workers' Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days as a token of respect to his memory.

R. W. BLAKE,
Recording Secretary.

John Henry Flynn, L. U. No. 9

Initiated June 16, 1924

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our worthy Brother, John Henry Flynn; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Flynn Local No. 9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 recognizes its great loss in the passing of Brother Flynn and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 9 tenders its

sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

RALPH BREHMAN,
DAN MANNING,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID AUGUST 1- AUGUST 31, 1935

L. U.

No.	Name	Amount
134	E. Rickman	\$1,000.00
I.O.	L. A. Peterson	1,000.00
77	A. J. Cherry	1,000.00
I.O.	George Hess	1,000.00
134	J. B. Raisler	1,000.00
I.O.	G. A. Batchelder	1,000.00
52	G. Gildawie	1,000.00
17	H. J. Berndt	1,000.00
134	J. J. Conway	1,000.00
193	T. A. Hall	1,000.00
164	B. Delaney	1,000.00
5	R. P. Adams	14.58
22	George Norquist	1,000.00
I.O.	F. Benner	1,000.00
887	A. Conner	1,000.00
I.O.	F. J. Murphy	1,000.00
I.O.	J. H. Flynn	1,000.00
I.O.	P. Schmidt	1,000.00
427	Wm. H. Coleman	300.00
I.O.	H. A. Thomsen	1,000.00
I.O.	S. C. Bush	1,000.00
134	F. E. Martin	1,000.00
3	Jos. T. Betts, Jr.	1,000.00
I.O.	A. Ticknor	1,000.00
6	R. J. Dever	1,000.00
58	F. K. Harris	1,000.00
58	S. M. Carrico	1,000.00
51	F. V. Klooz	1,000.00
713	John Cossy	1,000.00
99	Thomas Mooney	1,000.00
I.O.	John Crowley	1,000.00
17	Fred J. Miller	1,000.00
77	Joseph C. LaFerrie	1,000.00
68	Ray E. Lowderbeck	1,000.00
134	H. C. Heaton	1,000.00
I.O.	Hans Eilenberg	1,000.00
I.O.	W. L. Smith	1,000.00
214	A. P. Olsen	1,000.00
213	John A. McIntosh	1,000.00
787	James Cornwall	300.00
353	John Beverly	1,000.00
134	John Riedler	150.00
Total		\$38,764.58

AIR-CONDITIONING ADVANCE MAKES JOBS

(Continued from page 371)

put in more installations than any other concern in the business, and has had active sales in Washington this year, its installations for the government including the Labor and I. C. C. Buildings, the Supreme Court Building, fourth floor of the Treasury Building, and others.

The York Ice Machinery Co., finding business poor in the sales of machinery for making ice, adopted air conditioning as its primary field. Like Carrier, it has made a wide variety of installations of different sizes and character. A South African mine put in an order recently. One of York's big jobs is the Archives Building for the government. This company reported its orders for the five months up to February 28 up 300 per cent from the

previous year. No later report is available.

General Electric, General Motors are working on the development of room cooling units with some of their products on the market now. American Radiator Co. has just announced a unit designed to condition a six-room house, said to be comparatively inexpensive, and to be hooked in at any point on the supply line of a radiator heating system.

The air conditioning system for a large building requires the employment of considerable engineering skill. Each installation must be individually designed and in order to maintain an even temperature in all parts of the building many factors have to be taken into consideration such as heat from sun, the streets outside, any heat or moisture producing apparatus inside building, the distribution and size of windows, the number of occupants expected to be in each room in relation to the number of cubic feet of air in the room. Temperature and humidity control are included with the central plant, but the flow of air to each room is largely adjusted by the number and size of ducts, and is calculated with great care in the original plans. Installations in industrial plants have to be designed to meet special requirements.

Industrial Use Extensive

The announcement that Henry Ford is now putting air conditioning equipment into his machine shops and foundries at the Rouge factory focussed public attention on a practical example of the industrial use of this process. For several years the company has maintained temperature control in its gauge rooms so that the accuracy of gauges which register to a millionth of an inch shall not be distorted by changes of heat. Now the installation has been expanded to include inspection rooms, the cylinder lapping room, and mold rooms. Not only does this protect the accuracy of machines and the human element, but it keeps out destructive dirt and grime. The air washing apparatus which has been used to supply outside air to the foundry has been collecting about 42 tons of dirt each week out of this air, which falls from the water screens into large metal pans. While it will not be possible to maintain an exact temperature in the rooms where molten steel is poured, the reduction of heat and humidity in these rooms is expected to add much to the comfort of workmen.

The peak of sales of air conditioning equipment in 1931 was achieved largely through industrial installations. Interesting stories could be told of products manufactured at a lower cost, of better quality, with more accuracy and less spoilage because of the introduction of purified air with controlled humidity and temperature, into manufacturing plants. Rayon, they say, "owes its very life to air conditioning." It could not be produced on a commercial scale without close control of temperature

and humidity during the delicate chemical reactions. Other textiles, silk, cotton, wool, are sensitive to changes in temperature and moisture in air. Paper also is subject to shrinkage and expansion, and in color printing particularly, where one color must be laid over another with perfect accuracy air conditioning helps printers to turn out technically perfect work.

The chocolate creams you eat probably have been kept in a conditioned atmosphere from the time the materials begin to cook till the cellophane is on the package. The same is true of tobacco. Air conditioning takes charge as soon as it is harvested. Your cigarette is a product where manufactured weather has been used throughout the manufacture, and the air and moisture-proof wrapper keeps it in exactly that condition until you break the seal.

In the drug industry—the making of powders, manufacture and filling of capsules, the coating of pills, in dealing with many drugs and chemicals—controlled air produces ideal conditions, reduces spoilage, gives a purer product. Rubber goods, breakfast foods, beer, bakery goods, photographic film, paint and varnish, ceramics, many foods including meat, hot house flowers, ice cream, are a few other products of which controlled weather is an important factor. Radio broadcasting studios—of course! Eleven floors of National Broadcasting Studios in the R. C. A. Building, New York, installed conditioning when the building was erected. But why go on? Industrial uses are so varied that we can't begin to enumerate them.

Trains Make Bid for Customers

The railroads were among the pioneers of using air conditioning as a sales factor. The buses were taking business away from them. To add to the attractiveness of their vehicles, and bring the customers back, the railways tried conditioning systems, first in dining cars and then in the entire trains. It's true that lots of people still ride the buses for their cheapness, but train passengers liked the cool, pure air so much that the railways had to adopt it generally. Any new train that is built means an air conditioning job, and many of the old ones have been converted.

While all this does not mean that electricians on the job are suddenly going to be swamped with work and loaded down with money, the general acceptance and use of conditioned air for summer cooling and winter heating means a somewhat greater percentage of the cost of the building, whether it be skyscraper or cottage, for the electrical trade—a trend that has been going on since the first bare electric bulbs were suspended on their drop cords in the center of rooms and the public began using "those new-fangled electric lights."

The demand of the public for electrical conveniences is as infinite as the industry's own capacity for invention and growth.

SCIENCE STANDS GUARD OVER WIRE STANDARDS

(Continued from page 373)

oring the conductors that produce a satisfying effect. These performance specifications set up definite tasks for these products. One is a flame test and is described as follows:

An 18" sample is suspended in a vertical position with a paper flame indicator secured to the wire with the lower edge 10" above the point at which the blue cone is applied. The flame indicator consists of a strip of gummed Kraft paper, nominal thickness 5 mils, $\frac{1}{2}$ " in width and sufficiently long to project $\frac{3}{4}$ " away from the wire. The paper is wrapped once around the sample with the gummed side toward the conductor and the ends pasted evenly together. The projecting portion of the paper is located on the opposite side of the wire to that on which the flame is applied.

"The 18" sample is rigidly supported as above in a room from which all drafts are excluded. Apply the apex of a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " blue cone in a 5" flame from a $\frac{1}{4}$ " Bunsen Burner having $\frac{1}{4}$ " inlet and $\frac{3}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter mouth at an angle of 20 degrees, at a point approximately 3" from the lower end of the sample for 15 seconds then remove for 15 seconds. This process is repeated five times.

"During the test and after the last application of the test flame the sample under test shall not convey flame sufficiently to cause the paper indicator to be burned to more than 25 per cent of its area and the sample shall not continue to burn for more than one minute after the fifth application."

In addition there is a flexibility test and a drip test and a conduit wire pulling test.

The list of manufacturers in the rigid conduit industry include:

American Circular Loom Company,
205 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

American Steel Pipe, Inc.
140 Coit Street,
Irvington, N. J.

Central Tube Company,
1801 First National Bank Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enamored Metals Company,
P. O. Box 678,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fretz-Moon Tube Company, Inc.,
P. O. Box 916,
Butler, Pa.

Garland Manufacturing Company,
3003 Grant Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Electric Company,
1285 Boston Avenue,
Bridgeport, Conn.

Laclede Tube Company,
Arcade Building,
St. Louis, Mo.

Clayton Mark & Company,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Ill.

Cohoes Rolling Mill Company,
Cohoes, N. Y.

National Electric Products Corporation,

Fulton Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
The Steelduct Company,
Dollar Bank Building,
Youngstown, Ohio
Triangle Conduit & Cable Company,
Dry Harbor Road and Cooper Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Walker Brothers,
Conshohocken, Pa.
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company,
Youngstown, Ohio

The list of manufacturers authorized to manufacture and sell Safecote electrical conductors are:

American Steel & Wire Company
Anaconda Wire & Cable Company
Austin Company, The M. B.
Bishop Wire and Cable Corporation
Clifton Conduit Company
Collyer Insulated Wire Company
Crescent Insulated Wire & Cable Company
General Cable Corporation
General Electric Company
Habirshaw Cable & Wire Corporation
National Electric Products Corporation
The Okonite Company (Hazard Insulated Wire Works)
Paranite Wire & Cable Corporation
Providence Insulated Wire Company
John A. Roebling's Sons Company
Simplex Wire & Cable Company
Triangle Conduit & Cable Company,
Inc.
United States Rubber Products, Inc.

LABOR POLICIES OF THE TVA

(Continued from page 378)

sentatives." In the designation of representatives the principle of majority rule in a fair election is followed. The TVA board of directors has not given mere lip service to this cornerstone of labor's rights; it has insisted that its supervisory executives scrupulously observe that policy and practice on the job. This has not always been an easy task, for inevitably many of the managerial staff have come to the Authority from industrial organizations antagonistic to labor and to labor's right to organize. The directors of the Authority have made it clear to the entire supervisory staff that whatever may have been the policy of management in their previous employment, so far as the TVA is concerned there must never be any question of labor's free and untrammelled right to organize and to speak and act through representatives chosen voluntarily and freely by labor itself.

Representatives of Workers' Choosing

If a dispute arises on a dam building job, between a rock driller, say, and his foreman, the rock driller either personally or through a representative tries to adjust this difference, first with the foreman and if that is not possible, with the foreman's superior. If a prompt adjustment is not reached in such conferences, the employee or his representative has the right to take his grievance

to the personnel division for adjustment. The Authority has made it clear that the supervisory staff shall have nothing to do with the selection of employees' representatives who negotiate for them in these conferences; that is a matter solely for the employees themselves.

The TVA has never had a strike during its two years of operation. Most differences between representatives of employees and the supervisory staff have been adjusted satisfactorily in the most informal discussions on the job. We are proud of that record. There have, of course, been some cases where discrimination because of union membership or activity has been charged. In a few cases this charge has been so well founded that a change in supervisory staff took place. The more usual method of handling such complaints has been to arrange conferences between the union representatives and supervisors, which demonstrated to the supervisors the faith of the TVA Board in labor unions, and incidentally removed such discrimination. This method is changing the attitudes of many supervisors who will return to responsible positions in private industry with a new concept of the value of organized labor.

As to wages: The Tennessee Valley Authority believes in a policy of high wages. We believe in an American standard of living. We believe high wages are not only good social policy but that frequently they mean lower costs; in other words, that good wages are good business. The law creating TVA provides that the Authority in all of its operations shall pay not less than the prevailing wage, and that due regard shall be given to wages reached through collective bargaining. There has never been any chiseling over that provision of law.

Wages Are Higher Than Private

I think it would interest you to compare TVA rates of pay with those paid by private power companies operating in the same territory. About a year ago TVA bought the property of the Mississippi Power Company in the northeastern counties of Mississippi. After careful examination practically all the former employees of that private company were employed by the Authority. In almost every case their wages were increased. And at the same time the men's wages were increased, electric rates to homes, farms and factories were reduced about 50 per cent. The Authority had to make that operation pay out. The simple thing to do would have been to leave those low power company wages where they were, and not to increase them. But that wasn't consistent with the Authority's policy on wages, and they were increased. When the electric rates were cut 50 per cent, people began using two and three times as much electricity, without materially increasing the cost of furnishing that service. And then there were no \$100,000-a-year executives to pay; no million dollar political lobbies to contribute to; no fake telegrams to be paid for; and no dividends to be paid on watered stock.

It is a serious thing for the Tennessee Valley Authority to pay union wages when private power projects in the same area are paying much lower wages. If those higher wages result in substantially higher costs,

then the Authority would be denounced as a failure, because it has been unable to produce electricity as cheaply as the private projects. The Authority must watch its costs very closely, particularly on construction work. Not long ago we were asked to compare our hourly rates with those paid by private utilities on dams built during a period of prices higher than now prevailing. Some of these figures will interest you. For example, at Norris Dam TVA is paying \$1 an hour for certain machine work for which the private companies on six recent similar projects paid as low as 35 cents and not higher than 70 cents. The Aluminum Company paid from 45 to 60 cents for riggers on recent dams; at Norris Dam the rate is \$1. For rock drillers at Norris Dam TVA is paying \$1 an hour; on Thurlow Dam in 1929 the Alabama Power Company paid 30 to 35 cents. For common labor TVA is paying 45 cents an hour, and 55 cents for common laborers working as concrete puddlers; the private dam rate ranged from 15 cents, some at 25 cents, with a maximum of 35 cents an hour.

You probably hear a good deal of propaganda about the socalled advantages the government has over the utilities controlled by the holding companies, in constructing dams, but they probably won't tell you that TVA is paying substantially higher wages to its working forces.

More Efficiency on Job

The important thing in business management is not the wage rate per hour, but the total cost to get a certain amount of work done. When men are paid reasonable wages; when they are led by their foremen and not driven; when they have protection against unfairness; when they have decent hours and conditions; when they believe in what they are doing, they do better work and usually at less cost. Our figures will show, I believe, that the unit costs on TVA dams will compare very favorably with any work of a similar nature in this country, in spite of higher wages and superior working conditions. And it is the job of the supervisory staff to exert itself to cut costs by better methods of management, rather than taking it out of the hide of labor through un-American wages.

So much for the TVA policy on labor organization and on fair wages. TVA's policy on hours and working conditions are also matters on which you should be informed in passing judgment on this project from the point of view of labor. TVA has set up its dam construction projects on the basis of five and one-half and six hours per day. The living conditions for labor have concerned the TVA from the outset. It was necessary to build construction camps, because these dams are being built where there were no existing living quarters. Instead of building cheap shacks and forcing men and their families to live under conditions such as usually prevail in construction camps, TVA constructed decent but inexpensive homes and well-equipped construction quarters.

Leisure Develops Unions

The short day has left the men with a considerable amount of leisure time. They have taken advantage of this leisure time by developing more union activities and by organizing groups for job training and recreation of all kinds. Living conditions on the TVA jobs are on the basis of an American standard of living and not on the basis of a Russian concentration camp. This has cost money. In this matter of working conditions we are doing things not usually done on these projects. We believe that these addi-

tional expenses for decent living conditions and leisure time are justified on a business basis—that they result in better work, a better spirit. Foremen and superintendents who have constructed dams all over the world tell us they believe these policies are producing reasonable costs and a better quality of work. Experienced men who have inspected these jobs tell us the same thing. I hope these policies will be adopted generally, so that American workmen will have a genuine opportunity to show how efficient and effective they can be when they are working on a job they believe in, a job that means better living, not only for labor but for all Americans everywhere.

Participation in Management

But as important, it seems to me, as any of these factors in the TVA labor policy—either the right to organize and bargain collectively, the payment of fair and reasonable wages and of fair working conditions and hours—is another labor policy of the Tennessee Valley Authority. Those of us in charge of this project on behalf of our stockholders, the people of the United States, believe that labor should have an opportunity to participate actively in management problems. We believe that organized labor is ready, willing and able to make a notable contribution to the management policies. This country has had a democratic form of political government for 150 years. The time has come—in fact, the time is over-due—when the principles of democracy which we have applied to our public institutions should be applied to our industrial activity. The men on the TVA job have a chance to have a voice in management. Neither the men nor their union representatives, whether they be TVA employees or trained leaders of labor, are regarded as opponents of the management, as natural enemies. Every man on the TVA job, if he so desires, can, through his own representatives, contribute ideas and accept responsibility for making his part of the job more effective, more efficient. Furthermore, these men and their representatives are translating their ideas into practical form. Let me give you one recent concrete illustration of the spirit of the Tennessee Valley Authority with respect to co-operation in working out major matters of policy. Under the leadership of the chairman of the TVA board, Arthur E. Morgan, himself an engineer on 70 major public construction projects, an effort has been made to formulate TVA labor policies into a brief, clear statement of principles. That statement of policy has just been approved by the board of directors. In its formulation meetings were held all over the Valley. Supervisory officers, workmen, and officials of various international unions and of the American Federation of Labor participated actively and effectively.

Plans are under way for further joint co-operative conferences between supervisory officials and representatives of labor on the job to consider, among other things, such matters as the elimination of waste in construction and production; the conservation of materials, supplies, and energy; the improvement in quality of workmanship and services; the promotion of education and training; the correction of conditions making for grievances and misunderstandings; the encouragement of courtesy in the relations of employees with the public; the safeguarding of health; the prevention of hazards to life and property; the betterment of employment conditions; and the strengthening of the morale of the service.

Every workman and every straw boss and every foreman and every member of the

executive staff knows that he has a responsibility for making this project a success, for keeping down costs, for devising better methods of doing the job. Every man on that job realizes that in the eyes of the American people the success or failure of the job depends on him. As a result, there is an enthusiasm, a spirit of loyalty—not a loyalty to the boss, not a bootlicking kind of loyalty—but a loyalty to a goal and that goal is so much larger than any one man that it puts a spirit into the job without which the whole project would be meaningless.

Labor has a stake—a big stake—in the success of the Tennessee Valley Authority project. The TVA labor policies, we believe, are consistent with the best traditions and the most forward looking policies of the American labor movement. They are consistent with an American standard of living. They are consistent with the American standard of citizenship. They are consistent with the responsibility laid by Congress upon the TVA board. If the TVA project succeeds, these labor policies will be established and nothing can defeat them. They will be there for American labor to point to as a precedent, as a case demonstrating the soundness of the policies which organized labor has fought for in this country for a century.

I wish there were time to describe to you in detail some of the many different activities of the TVA, for I believe they would be of interest to you. I believe you would derive some pride as American citizens from the demonstration that is being made that your government can do a big job efficiently, without graft, without politics, without oppressing labor, and without any of the skin-game of high finance. I wish there were time to tell you about the electric power phase of the Authority's work. As consumers of electricity, I am sure you would be interested to learn how electric rates have been reduced \$7,000,000 a year in the Tennessee Valley area due to the example of TVA. It would interest you to hear about publicly-owned plants buying TVA power, selling it at very low rates, and still able to make a profit as high as 20 per cent on their investment. There isn't time today to go into these matters.

I don't need to tell a labor audience that any program for the benefit of the average man has bitter and powerful enemies. You know there is no project that is up against a stiffer battle than the Tennessee Valley Authority. The "Big Boys" don't want TVA to succeed. If TVA succeeds they know that the people in other parts of the country—including Michigan—will demand that the natural resources of their area be conserved by a similar project. The "Big Boys" are opposed to the TVA labor policies, for if TVA succeeds these labor policies may be put into effect elsewhere. The reactionaries are out to destroy TVA at any cost. The utility propaganda machine has been oiled, and put into high gear, grinding out lies about TVA, and dishing them out in all kinds of pretty and expensive packages.

When you hear this false propaganda about TVA, you members of organized labor, I want you to remember that the enemies of TVA are the enemies of labor. They are the very same crowd that have been fighting you all these years—the same reactionary crowd using the same tactics of lies and law-suits that they have used against you. Our enemies are the same, and to a remarkable extent our friends are the same. Look over the list of men in public life who are fighting labor's battle—President Roosevelt, Senator Norris, Senator La Follette, Senator Costigan—and many many others, right down the line, Democrats, Republicans, and

Progressives, and you will find they are the men who are promoting and defending the TVA program.

Labor cannot be neutral in this fight. It is the fight of every single man in this country who believes that the resources of the richest nation in the world should be developed for the benefit of all the people of the country. My friends in the ranks of labor, you have a stake in the success of TVA. This is your fight.

I KNEW AND LIKED LOVABLE WILL ROGERS

(Continued from page 379)

ing the hammer, giving no reason for it. He put it in his pocket and nonchalantly wandered around for a few moments until attention was apparently distracted from his purpose and was seen to apply the hammer to removing his name from the chair. He desired nothing that was not available to everyone else.

A beautiful bungalow was built for Rogers on the Twentieth Century Fox lot for a dressing room, but he preferred to use his car for dressing and for writing his daily articles for the syndicated newspapers.

He delighted in being mistaken for a tramp and would often tell with glee his experiences in shopping, when he would be slighted by some clerk because he did not look as though he had any money. He expounded at great length on one occasion his experience in purchasing a piano for his ranch. When he shuffled into the music store the supercilious clerks passed him from hand to hand and finally wished him off on a little old salesman who probably got what was left.

After being shown used pianos and had several repossessed pianos offered him, he finally conveyed the thought of what he wanted and that he wished it refinished in another color. The clerk then started to inform Rogers of the terms under which it could be purchased. So after intently listening to the entire proposition, he said he would take it and pay cash. He drew a check, much to the amazement of the clerk and the glee of Rogers.

The following incident will indicate his method of expressing resentment and the fact that he could wait a considerable period of time to get even.

Corrects Bill for Dinner

An immensely wealthy and well-known oil magnate issued an invitation to Rogers to attend a banquet given for this oil man. Rogers attended and was the hit of the evening, very witty. A few days later the oil man received a bill for \$2,000 for services rendered. The oil man called Will on the phone and remarked about the bill. "But Will you were at my home as my guest, I did not engage your services professionally. "Oh, yes you did," Rogers replied, "if you had invited me as your guest you would have invited Mrs. Rogers." The bill was paid and the re-

ceipts for his professional services rendered on that occasion were applied to one of his numerous charities.

Mention was made before of Rogers being bashful and shy. He never seemed to know what to do with his hands. If he could have a rope in them, keeping them occupied, it apparently left him free to think and he lost his sense of shyness and would always treat the onlookers to a show.

The writer has often taken advantage of this, by, in the idle moments between "shots," while the set is being prepared, securing a suitable rope, taking a place near Will and clumsily fumbling with the rope without saying a word. I would tie and untie a "hondo" (the knot used to make the loop). He would unceremoniously grab the rope and start performing his miracles. A dog, a child, a duck, in fact, any living object, immediately became the target to aim at. The picture must then wait until Rogers had had his fun.

Will Plugs the Manager

On one occasion the production manager came in on the set and recognizing that Rogers was keeping the company waiting while he entertained them, remarked to him that he was holding up the production. Will, in his wily manner, ignored the statement but took the production manager by the buttonhole and spent a good 15 minutes telling him funny stories, laughing loudly at each sally and insisting that the production manager recognize how funny it really was. Somehow or other the production manager could not see anything funny in it, but Rogers enjoyed immensely the discomfiture of the manager who incidently thereafter, very rarely ever came on Rogers' sets, it was too expensive.

He "blew up" in his lines often for the reason that he consistently refused to study them before the scene was to be "shot." He always, good naturally, picked on some other actor in the troupe and insisted that they were responsible. Some one else always "loused" it, and he nicknamed himself "one-take Rogers." He used to bargain with his directors like a child, promising to be good if he could get off for a day. He would offer to provide a funny gag by tomorrow morning to be used in the picture, if only he could knock off this afternoon early.

Immediately after the first scene was in the "can" in the morning, he would begin loudly calling for "lunchy." After "lunchy" he would begin calling for Santa Monica Canyon. He would waste his best eloquence on the directors trying to talk them out of necessary close-ups.

His words over the radio were worth several thousand dollars for 15 minutes and by that token he spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to convince directors that they should let him go home.

Will and the Dog

On one picture, most of which was made on location, a Great Dane was used.

This dog and Rogers became great friends. Will roped the dog from every angle. The dog, being not so dumb, found that if he could get under clothes lines at the ranch house, that Rogers could not rope him. There being a problem, Rogers worked toward its solution. After many trials he found that he could cast his rope over the line in such a manner that the loop swung down underneath and lassoed the dog. The dog was crestfallen and Rogers jubilant.

One of the reasons for the immense popularity enjoyed by Rogers was his consideration and thoughtfulness for the people with whom he worked. It is customary when starting a picture to allot a certain number of days for its production. Sometimes a picture is completed in a lesser number of days. Rogers learned that some of the people lost employment as a result. He enlisted the services of his director; both of them called upon the management and pointed out the fact that the picture was completed ahead of schedule because of the splendid co-operation of the crew, and that as a result of such co-operation, it would appear that many would lose their wages for the number of days the production was ahead of schedule. The company recognizing the justice of the case as presented by Rogers, took care of every employee to insure that their earning capacity was not curtailed.

Will Always Thoughtful

On subsequent productions Will Rogers invariably made it a practice to issue to the assistant director a blank check to cover the payments to every member of the troupe who suffered loss of income as a result of finishing ahead of schedule. He made it a practice also at the completion of a picture to invite every member of his troupe to be his guest to luncheon.

It is significant that he made it a practice to attend a place conducted by the wives of persons prominent in the motion picture industry, solely for charitable purposes. The foodstuffs being prepared by the households of, and served by these people gratis and the proceeds being applied to take care of the needy of the motion picture industry.

On one occasion Will Rogers was not required for the balance of the day's work. The set he was working on adjoined a permanent set representing a scene of a square in London. An immense statue of a horseman was erected in the center of the square. Rogers emerged from his set carrying a rope of the type much used in the studios, with which he had been amusing him-

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self. His purpose was to return the rope to the proper workman from whom he had borrowed it.

He noticed the iron horseman on the top of a tall marble column and the temptation was too much for him. This rope of the sash cord variety was much too light for the purpose and with a rather brisk wind blowing it proved a difficult task. Failure, however, was apparently something to which Rogers was unaccustomed and he spent the better part of three-quarters of an hour in repeated efforts to lasso this horse.

Finally by a supreme effort he accomplished his purpose and was so delighted that he jumped in his car, which was standing near by and circled the square several times, tooting his horn, insisting that everyone within hearing distance observe that he had accomplished his purpose, much to the amusement of the director who was vainly attempting to film the portion of the picture not requiring personal attention.

After everyone was duly apprised of the fact that this difficult feat had been accomplished, Rogers was content to proceed toward Santa Monica Canyon.

Because of his lovable qualities, his sincerity and his boyishness, Rogers is indeed truly missed. Without him, the motion picture industry is not complete.

A Labor Book Service

Sam Sandberg, a member of the American Federation of Teachers, formerly editor of the labor paper "Southern Voice," and one of the organizers of the Workers' Education Bureau, has organized a unique literary service. It is called the Select Readers' Group. This organization will seek to personally contact book lovers and to establish a personal advisory service as collateral to such contact.

Members of the Select Readers' Group will be privileged to purchase all books at a discount of 20 per cent. They will receive (1) a weekly copy of the New York Times Book Review section, (2) a bi-monthly Latest Books "short" review, (3) a monthly Bulletin containing selected and recommended books, and reviews, criticisms and comments, and (4) an opportunity to rent any of the books at a minimum of 20 cents a week.

The membership fee in the Select Readers' Group is \$1 per year. Every member agrees to buy no less than four books a year. If six books are purchased, the member is entitled to one free dividend book.

Interested parties should write to Select Readers' Group, 61 Nichols Street, Everett, Mass., for a descriptive booklet outlining the plan.

WHY UTILITIES SHRINK FROM RURAL WIRING

(Continued from page 376)

rural lines. The closest we can approach such a condition is by stating what might be termed normal costs. To avoid possible criticism of high costs, we will assume minimum investment and operating costs in our calculations. The figures given should not be construed as standard costs, for any company, but are used only for illustration.

Assuming the cost of money for investment in new facilities at 6, depreciation

at 3 and taxes and insurance at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the total fixed charges on the investment will be $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per year.

Assuming an investment of \$1,000 per mile of straight line, under normal conditions, and \$110 per customer for meter, service and transformer, the total investment per mile, exclusive of any share of the cost of tie or transmission lines, would be \$1,330 for three customers per mile. The fixed cost, at $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, would be \$153.

A conservative estimate for distributing expense would be:

Distribution	\$77
Commercial	12
New Business	12
Utilization	6
Administrative	9
Total	\$116

Should there be any adverse comment on the cost given for the operation and maintenance of distribution lines, it can be shown that the figures quoted are, if anything, too low. If I had applied the cost factors arrived at by the engineers of the New York Power Authority for urban communities, a cost of approximately \$60 would have resulted, instead of \$77; whereas the actual cost differential between urban and rural lines is probably nearer 50 per cent than the 30 per cent here used.

Without giving any consideration to load factor or additional substation facilities, tie and transmission lines that may be required, we have assumed as the energy cost at the customer's meter one cent per kilowatt-hour. Applying this unit cost to the present Eastern farm use of 800 kw.-hr. per annum, a total energy cost of \$24 results. Again we caution not to use this figure as an actual cost.

Summarizing the total expense involved for three customers per mile of line, we have:

Fixed charges	\$153
Cost of distributing	116
Cost of energy	24
	\$293
Cost per customer	\$97.37

Under no stretch of the imagination is it conceivable that with the present normal farm use east of the Mississippi of less than 800 kw.-hr. yearly can rural lines be made to pay their way at the rates we are expected to offer. Greater consumption is the only answer to a lower unit cost. The great handicap, then, is not so much what can be accomplished through lower construction costs, or rates, as it is the inability of rural inhabitants to purchase the high-consumption appliances necessary to make the extension of lines feasible.

Summarizing the factors which have an important bearing on the estimate of new consumers, we find that:

First—In the most promising sections of the country, the density of new farm prospects is only 2.2 per mile of line.

Second—Most of the farms now served are located in the populous rural sections.

This group contains a large portion of dairy, poultry and produce farms, the operation of which will permit the most profitable use of electricity in farm operation.

Third—The large number of non-farm homes in many instances have made the present lines possible; future extensions must depend more and more on the farm load alone.

Fourth—The cost of wiring and the appliances necessary to make the line feasible would amount to approximately eight times the annual bill for energy, and the cost of service in itself would take a large share of the farmer's cash income.

Fifth—The general belief that farm electric service, like rural telephone service, can be a substandard type, is fallacious.

Sixth—There is a time element which must be considered in an attempt to change the lifelong habits of any class of people. It required 35 years for electricity to supplant gas for houselighting and 15 years to connect approximately 11 per cent of our farms to central station service.

There is only one correct way to determine the number of potential farm customers, and that is through the national survey that the industry is having made by those who have lived with the problem for years. Such a national study has never been made. There was, however, a survey made by the industry during the early part of this year in sections containing over a million farms. This survey shed considerable light on the whole subject, particularly on the limitations to the number of prospects, above outlined.

Taking the results of this study and projecting it to cover the entire country, it would indicate that this year lines reaching 200,000 new farm customers could be built, providing it is possible to finance the cost of the lines and the cost of the wiring and appliances on long-term payments, at low interest rates. In addition to the 200,000 farms it should be possible to serve from the same lines 300,000 non-farm customers. This would be a notable increase to the present number of rural customers, even if a small percentage of those were not served. We doubt if the national survey will develop more than the 500,000 customers we have indicated, as the extent of your rural prospects in 1935. This program involves a total expenditure of between three and four hundred million dollars, about equally divided between the facilities furnished by the utilities and those furnished by the consumers.

In pointing out the limitations of the rural load, I do not mean to infer that there is nothing more for the industry to do. Expansion must go on even though this class of service cannot at first pay

its fair share of the cost. The electric industry has reached its present enviable position through the pioneering spirit of building ahead of the times. To do otherwise would cause it to stand still—the first indication of retrogression.

If there is to be a more general building of rural lines it must be on the premise that the regulatory agencies understand this social problem so that the return from other classes of service will not be reduced to a point which will hamstring the industry in its pioneering work. Otherwise, our sacrifices will produce few results.

LOBBYISTS: DEMOCRATIC AND PLUTOCRATIC

(Continued from page 372)

Electric. Pat first began lobbying for this firm when it was under investigation by Ferdinand Pecora and the Senate Banking Committee.

"Tom McKeown—former member of Congress from Oklahoma; now also a lobbyist for Associated Gas and Electric. Once a Coal County cowboy, McKeown is short, fat, florid, and before being defeated for Congress, was tagged a Progressive. In the holding corporation bill fight, he was one of the most active lobbyists.

"Tuck Milligan—former Congressman from Missouri and at that time a champion of progressive legislation. Tuck now lobbies for Commonwealth Edison of Illinois.

"Clyde Reed—former Republican governor of Kansas, who came to Washington to help out Arthur Mullen as lobbyist of Cities Service and the Doherty interests.

"Carroll Linwood Beedy—former Republican Congressman from Maine, who came down to fight the holding corporation bill for Bangor Hydro-Electric and other Maine power companies. His instructions also included word to do everything possible to beat the PWA development of the Passamaquoddy power project.

"So powerful were some of these lobbyists that Henry L. Doherty was able to visit the White House during the thick of the fight and take tea with the President. Responsible for gaining him entree was ganging, gray-haired Arthur Mullen, intimate friend of Marvin McIntyre, guardian of the White House door.

"NOTE—Now that the lobbying investigation is going places, it is interesting to watch the social columns for notes on those who are finding the heat of Washington too much for them. Among those recently listed were two significant names: Bob Jackson and Bruce Kremer."

CORRECTION

Due to one of those irritating typographical errors, the total vote in favor of Proposition No. 1 on page 334 of the August JOURNAL was made to read 20,913. This was nearly 10,000 votes short of the actual figures. The figures should have read 30,813.

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THE END OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN DEMENTIA-LAND

(Continued from page 382)

He pronounced the last two words in a piercing whisper.

The representatives of industries looked at each other with the most evident distrust.

"Sir," asked the representative of electric power, "would this council constitute the final authority?"

The dictator nodded solemnly. "With myself, it would."

An uneasy murmur went round the ebony table. In a moment, thin and dyspeptic Banking rose to his feet. "Exalted sir," he squeaked, "This matter will call for long discussion by the council. With the consent of my colleagues, may I beg you to retire while we make an exhaustive analysis?"

"If you wish," said the dictator, trying to appear indifferent.

All night long the supreme council wrestled with the unemployment problem. In the wan and sickly morning light they requested the dictator to confer with them. Banking had been chosen to deliver their decision.

"Sir," he said, "We are a conservative group, the representatives of a conservative country. We do not feel that it is our right to interfere with God-given natural laws and natural processes. Your plan has many advantages but we feel that it is too advanced for our present civilization. We therefore call to your attention the fact that our neighboring country to the south has assumed a most offensive and belligerent attitude . . . Our unemployed man-power is needed for the defense of our country."

SOCIAL SECURITY NOW UP TO STATES

(Continued from page 374)

Secretary Perkins. In a published statement she says:

"The cost of social security will be comparatively small for some years to come. This was deliberately arranged by the committee for the President in order that the incidence of tax might be gradual, as business and workers would be paying this tax in the early years of recovery from depression and before the full prosperity level had been reached.

* * * Federal assistance will aggregate slightly less than \$100,000,000 in the next fiscal year and will increase thereafter. Almost all the grants will be made on condition that they are matched by the states.

"It is an error to treat the federal and state expenditures for these purposes as a new and additional cost. All state and local governments now spend money for all or many of these purposes. Also, in the near future, the policy under which state and local governments must resume responsibility for the care of their people unable to work on relief goes into effect. Their expenditures for these purposes will have to be greatly increased. Through the aid provided by

the social security measure, the federal government will assist the states and local governments in the proper discharge of this function.

"It is desirable that it should do so, not only to stimulate the states to undertake these very necessary social services but also for fiscal reasons. With the very wide differences which exist between states in per capita income and wealth, and the limited possibilities open to the state and local governments for securing revenues other than from property taxes, it is sound financial policy that a part of the costs for social services should be met by the federal government.

"Similarly, the costs of unemployment compensation and old-age insurance are not actually additional costs. In some degree they have long been borne by the people, but irregularly, the burden falling much more heavily on some than on others, and none of such provisions offering an orderly or systematic assurance to those in need. * * *

"Unemployment insurance will within a short time considerably lighten the public burden of caring for those now unemployed. It will materially reduce relief costs in future years. In essence, it is a method by which reserves are

built up during periods of employment from which compensation is paid to the unemployed in periods when work is lacking."

Labor adherents of the measure do not feel that it represents the ideal which they hope to achieve—just a beginning. Most important is the distribution of costs by federal taxation over the entire country so that anti-social employers are forced to bear their share. As Miss Perkins expresses it,

"Growth of the program on these principles will inevitably and naturally take place as a response to the experience and testing which come only with the attempt of conscientious officers to make just and fair application of a new law. The vitality of legislation of this sort consists in its capacity for sound growth from orderly and solid foundations."

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TO AUGUST 10, 1935**

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
I. O.	90701	92715	39	251496	251502	106	493600	493630	184	444582	444594
1	14448	14452	39	553364	553500	107	182748	182753	185	729875	729928
1	61637	61642	39	710251	710326	107	239029	239081	186	957856	957873
1	133156	133178	40	178382	179426	108	58396	58399	190	519746	519777
1	156644	156658	40	529479	529650	108	383038	383110	191	935376	935383
1	679501	680020	40	800251	800455	109	522237	522419	193	58763	58776
1	797030	797250	40	808741	809250	110	138978	138982	193	195775	
2	748081	748490	40	809266	809727	110	683113	683240	193	418446	
3	AJ, 12980-13000		41	492534	492540	111	753601	753604	193	533497	533527
3	AJ, 13082-13200		41	675895	676093	111	915295	915300	193	538976	539261
3	AJ, 13244-13400		42	973576	973589	113	28004	28007	193	738281	738445
3	AJ, 13413-14873		43	15617		113	483024	483060	194	535051	535105
3	AJ, 15001-15280		43	588230	588318	114	235269	235272	194	802781	802901
3	AJ, 15401-15412		44	970258	970271	115	86988	87000	195	147825	
3	AJ, 64-78		45	508523	508536	115	508801		195	703883	704008
3	EJ, 1-24		46	293558		116	37279	37280	196	121551	121551
3	EH, 1-20		46	294461	294485	116	477449	477498	196	820510	820577
3	CH, 19-737		46	568571	568790	117	238752	238767	197	522656	522671
3	BJ, 1143-1182		48	180124	180155	121	184102		200	40521	40523
3	BU, 93-97		48	518811	518890	121	245441	245450	200	209061	209110
3	A2H, 10		48	730761	730915	121	708180	708303	203	501321	501323
3	A3H, 68		50	222245	222247	122	44799	44804	204	237552	237553
3	A4H, 1868-1880		50	620651	620707	122	704446	704580	205	246177	
3	A4H, 2306-2400		51	556931	556983	124	472657	472703	205	525948	525967
3	A4H, 2410-2533		52	108717		124	712425	712500	208	109771	199789
3	A4H, 2608-2674		52	444928	444937	124	833251	833481	208	884595	884623
3	A4H, 2801-2803		52	584473	584863	125	29862	29864	209	486446	486464
3	OA, 8924-9000		52	672104	672401	125	650253	650250	211	429651	429700
3	OA, 9038-9053		52	875251	875341	125	731251	731730	211	660191	660240
3	OA, 9712-9800		53	819763	819813	127	857589	857600	212	18692	18737
3	OA, 9891-9903		54	194015	194050	128	147861	147866	212	91885	
3	OA, 10016-10200		55	484951	484966	129	305178	305181	212	301676	301682
3	OA, 10211-10241		56	502856	502873	129	815164	815179	212	686226	686596
3	OA, 10426-10725		57	318472	318486	130	145614	145633	213	47163	47250
3	OA, 10801-10982		59	128620	128626	130	569428	569632	213	47935	48000
3	XG, 53773-53800		59	576660	576750	130	804031	804230	213	131314	131317
3	XG, 55897-54000		59	826501	826509	131	39068	39070	213	639951	640674
3	XG, 54188-54200		60	727661	727738	132	234553	234593	213	410418	410418
3	XG, 55914-55981		64	13546	13549	133	304154	304181	213	412651	412661
3	XG, 56083-56390		64	502801	503120	134	54351	54396	214	45167	45187
3	XG, 56401-56778		64	590437	590514	134	363485	363750	214	471637	471647
3	XG, 56801-56873		65	816359	817010	134	364442	364423	214	524400	524400
3	XG, 57001-57200		66	178676	178683	134	622600	622909	214	762601	762750
4	254168	254180	66	231529	231544	134	624781	625168	214	942508	942519
5	429018	429095	66	651711	652010	134	626221	626250	215	248028	248056
5	587928	588000	67	522947	522962	134	626842	627000	217	252994	253002
5	885751	885783	68	59445	59446	134	627216	627556	222	108968	108978
6	142055	142090	68	436817	436831	134	627916	628225	223	28211	28264
6	733712	733937	68	798854	798938	134	628501	629250	224	299884	299911
8	19220		70	229138	229150	134	629251	630000	225	654271	654275
8	377349	377400	72	958634	958641	134	630001	630750	226	521799	521821
8	378151	378201	73	15988	16001	134	630751	631500	229	973282	973290
8	594945	594999	73	22339	22369	134	731007	731039	230	631862	631901
9	270893	270895	73	736633	736710	134	738751	739451	231	473651	473685
9	617251	617340	76	566044	566112	134	739501	740250	232	253472	253496
9	619911	620250	77	183288	183334	134	740251	740257	233	233673	233674
9	143803	143831	77	810046	810489	134	741001	741175	233	675150	675215
9	825141	825389	79	424487	424500	134	152771	152953	235	207154	
10	246684	246695	79	711001	711130	134	237481	237503	235	(Original)	347
12	183204	183212	80	277673	277675	134	238151	238300	235	886628	886634
14	37424	37433	80	716290	716328	135	962661	962678	236	937934	937944
16	217281	217282	83	64956	64958	136	212659	212659	237	512411	512455
16	560234	560250	83	157658	157670	136	430136	430177	238	3005	3008
16	818251	818319	83	810778	811009	136	502134	502217	238	27906	27913
18	133414	133427	84	261588	261600	137	244558	244564	238	924482	924491
18	166248	166308	84	708984	709170	138	299113	299149	240	217660	
18	614442	615750	86	407121	407250	139	146837	146869	240	558872	558886
18	811501	811580	86	497911	498031	141	879751	879787	241	388461	388474
21	254226	254231	86	883501	883550	145	148516	148519	243	139214	139221
22	526088	526222	87	886065	886070	145	520297	520314	245	668799	669000
22	805697	805816	88	663822	663841	145	804779	804878	246	967733	967772
25	712651	713250	90	658193	658281	150	684074	684098	247	318571	318579
25	882751	883110	93	935231	935238	151	152144	152146	253	213480	
26	75759	75763	94	940349	940353	151	801047	801249	253	966009	966044
26	589189	589278	95	235170	235184	152	737254	737277	254	905200	905206
26	448280	448345	96	18686		153	148360	148386	255	56848	56853
26	659990	660000	96	29934	29943	158	520297	520314	256	905079	905094
26	880501	880811	96	310131	310205	158	218855	218858	257	501687	501702
27	185481	185492	98	90434	90443	158	441118	441145	259	169037	169047
28	10908	10966	98	381582	382085	159	604113	604159	259	224099	224133
28	129176	129191	98	402386	402983	160	164464	164469	260	651483	651489
28	427990	428208	99	126786	126787	160	524420	524492	262	449401	449443
28	490827	490922	99	498380	498380	161	495001	495012	262	513901	513924
30	272851	272855	99	551841	552000	161	903855	903860	263	817501	817521
30	493840	493864	99	882001	882106	163	503282	503614	265	263740	263750
31	184700	184707	100	26797	26803	164	407401	407660	267	512706	512711
31	819094	819330	100	36955	36975	164	677281	678000	268	514501	514526
32	627548	627558	100	283145	283						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS		
401	637625	637648	549	550883	550937	665	470221	470400	817	707910	708000
403	626655	626660	551	66349	663552	665	475401	475580	817	720001	720191
405	502055	502082	552	95880	95906	666	65273	65273	819	512105	512116
406	680869	680891	553	226954	226971	666	582397	582468	820	144830	144834
407	618551	618556	554	898402	898435	668	481614	481630	824	237740	237760
408	172811	172871	555	561110	561120	670	176231	176238	833	276463	276463
408	526945	526995	557	942829	942847	671	494775	494798	833	492660	492688
409	172484	172500	558	511812	511910	673	663826	663840	835	226017	226024
409	758101	758120	559	706530	706544	674	243044	243046	836	229566	229570
411	507303	507360	561	635388	635551	674	262376	262376	836	243488	243492
413	437774	437799	562	511501	511514	675	506853	506901	838	894219	894241
413	645173	645210	562	920688	920700	676	83347	83352	840	971505	971513
415	143753	17941	564	27019	27019	677	875186	875233	842	625083	625089
415	936585	936599	564	741051	741057	678	227639	227668	844	234121	234211
416	754220	754244	565	225167	225191	678	242002	242009	846	276182	276182
417	315419	315467	567	541887	541945	679	955558	955560	846	492327	492350
418	33081	33081	568	54172	54182	680	957099	957108	848	660813	660830
418	471057	471073	568	370786	370811	681	521441	521452	850	746430	746434
418	685217	685346	570	496566	496575	683	16698	16707	852	278552	278600
421	7941	7960	573	903814	903824	683	714796	714855	852	504941	504959
424	944632	944641	574	20471	20475	684	500179	500195	854	722246	722250
425	262153	262156	574	28298	28298	685	633884	633906	854	884251	884272
426	951419	951422	574	599097	599179	686	429111	429126	855	247489	247489
427	265165	265165	575	887954	887972	688	25216	25221	855	522056	522083
427	527930	527977	577	484309	484337	688	890797	890800	856	468943	468944
428	519331	519353	580	962047	962074	691	908391	908398	856	498429	498448
429	489975	489997	581	510321	510350	693	208057	208059	857	511232	511247
430	499669	499692	582	254803	254815	693	503135	503140	858	487997	488024
431	798014	798031	582	281861	281861	694	673606	673646	862	262960	262960
434	945482	945490	583	249462	583	695	816048	816070	862	247126	247155
435	403701	403720	583	499825	499870	697	51329	51336	863	480700	480712
438	239253	239253	584	434312	434388	697	525059	525150	865	10291	10291
438	379490	379525	584	647574	647638	697	573901	573927	865	402692	402750
438	728404	728455	585	637141	637234	697	604946	605007	866	713251	713266
440	914063	914074	586	228516	228547	698	233254	233278	869	441603	441639
441	939589	939599	588	384472	384544	701	159680	159708	870	422488	422537
443	442271	442325	589	243289	243340	702	162409	162426	873	909598	909609
443	893316	893333	589	502677	502800	702	499878	499955	874	643864	887-280952,
444	340727	340748	590	950928	950936	702	700209	700500	878	488426	948-31680,
445	241086	241068	591	751516	751535	702	841501	841626	881	250070	953-168603-606.
446	250668	250671	595	459911	46001	704	160090	160119	881	264166	264166
446	953029	953042	595	158692	158700	707	970721	970738	885	754815	754864
449	910778	910795	595	474301	474302	708	163219	163222	886	442835	442857
453	251987	252000	595	699493	699646	708	500746	500754	887	718660	718660
453	759601	759610	596	440829	440833	709	89299	89303	887	280951	280953
456	513302	513308	597	896044	896072	711	5269	5273	889	496318	496379
458	482036	482036	599	498124	498141	711	697731	697806	890	239313	3-4A4H, 2424, 2494.
460	753904	753909	600	1236	1237	712	583602	583617	892	959532	3-4A4H, 2615,
461	835501	835503	600	930679	930688	713	182401	182419	900	889090	3-0A, 9042, 9764,
461	864732	864750	601	148644	148648	713	520901	521017	901	263463	10062, 10081, 10188,
465	55523	55523	601	755114	755160	713	745631	745750	901	504356	10440, 10458, 10540,
465	795789	795860	602	518448	518473	714	657537	657542	902	498779	10809, 10965.
466	308721	308775	604	260998	261000	716	289939	289960	903	492030	3-XG, 53990, 54193,
467	480415	480422	604	510601	510612	716	602451	602630	903	490237	54197, 56557, 56817.
468	666461	666462	604	971374	971400	717	9882	9882	908	500472	9-617309, 619963,
470	250245	250250	607	229905	229930	717	223469	223500	912	6223	620033,
471	250725	250761	610	442804	442805	717	669751	669779	912	594441	16-217279, 818310.
474	669164	669231	610	487376	487408	719	553811	553855	914	378911	3-13172, 797127,
475	941641	941668	611	27496	27520	722	550051	550063	915	76016	3-AJ, 13187, 13459,
477	947047	947056	613	44111	44137	723	221482	221492	918	230357	13576, 13637, 14182,
479	495789	495802	618	237315	237349	723	636446	636622	919	923169	14439, 14454.
480	248786	248798	618	715827	716250	725	232261	232261	922	374352	3-4A4H, 2424, 2494.
481	169201	169224	618	722251	722544	727	657823	657824	928	518796	3-4A4H, 2615,
481	803464	803603	614	732197	732202	728	901145	901153	937	672574	3-892034,
482	220958	220958	615	239875	239890	729	622698	622705	940	510059	40-179343-344, 389,
482	498930	498940	615	269258	270000	730	274994	274995	948	31681	529129, 483,
483	23764	23773	617	795621	795638	730	490883	490902	948	520111	530880, 809347.
483	610194	610283	618	282511	282511	731	484132	484171	948	561914	40-570973, 800393,
488	314140	31421	618	480229	480300	732	244449	244480	949	695274	890219, 289, 310.
488	549296	549347	619	482188	482195	734	665723	665847	953	759001	41-676044,
493	896553	896560	621	921449	921452	735	663489	663492	953	912891	43-588238, 278,
497	204617	204628	622	584758	584763	736	967341	967349	953	912900	48-730811, 912-913,
499	176745	255349	625	259816	259837	745	501054	501066	956	839349	518839, 847, 857,
499	754516	754651	629	256889	256923	748	227387	227400	963	162603	52-672123, 397-400,
500	807806	808010	630	948270	948286	748	505501	505513	963	313670	584651, 710, 847,
501	94743	94760	631	245383	245400	749	165915	165917	970	233595	875285,
501	508089	508281	631	514201	514207	749	751224	751231	972	492014	64-502864, 503087.
501	541239	541420	632	509125	509145	757	752122	752138	978	74687	65-816908, 959.
502	53469	53469	633	240190	240207	758	270251	270253	991	914660	66-51767,
502	885503	885513	634	958636	958667	758	518024	518073	995	750965	77-183301-302.
504	814043	814043	636	306551	306586	760	542960	543000	996	63318	79-711013,
507	506401	506407	637	212938	212938	760	879001	879037	997	238031	83-157660, 663-664,
508	421651	421688	637	244082	244122						

L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS	L. U.	NUMBERS
167-168,	173, 175-	577-484313.	430, 498.	673-663529.	890-239313, 322.	483-23748-23749,	23752,	483-	23748-23749, 23752,
177, 179,	203, 205-	584-647577,	586.	697-51331,	525105, 139,	901-504383.	23754-23756,	23758-	23754-23756,
210,	213-215,	595-699502.	149.	970-233600.	996-65321.	970-233600.	23759,	852-	23759,
218,	220.	601-755145.	723-221482-484.	1029-908249.	1141-340395, 447,	504383.	504383.	949-	504383.
408-172854.		625-259816-817.	745-501061.	1141-447, 459.		949-246841-842.	949-246841-842.	1147-	57033.
415-936395.		640-621288.	760-542970.						
426-199083.		642-922746.	794-632831.						
438-379496,	503.	648-269026,	420639.	807-236378,	396.	16-217274-279.			
479-495794,	799.	665-470304-305,	307,	817-128001.		95-235151.			
488-549313,	318,	310, 312,	313-315,	824-237718,	237748, 753.	193-738274-279.			
338,		319-321,	323-324,	836-229568.		208-199757-760,	762.		
520-152542-544,	548,	332, 344,	352, 354,	855-522066.		212-81662.			
558, 560.		356, 362,	364,	870-422491.		304-249235.			
528-575164.		369,	377-378,	887-280951,	953, 718578,	426-199083-089	(Original).		
552-95894.		382,	384,	390-391,	610.				
554-898411-412.		398,	400,	887-280951,	953, 718578,				
567-541891,	903,	403,	405,	375401,					
575-887957.		418,	418,						
		422,	425,	427,	429-	889-496369.			

HUMAN IMPORTANCE OF ELECTRIC POWER

(Continued from page 369)

"Stockholders in holding companies, on suitable representation, must have the right at any time to examine the transcript of every word that is said at a directors' meeting.

"A stockholder must have the right to examine every company contract—be it with officers or directors or with other companies.

"Reports of holding companies must show actual ownership in shares and changes of ownership by officers and directors.

"With the knowledge that such information can at any time become public many holding company irregularities would automatically cease."

* * *

"It is clear that the Muscle Shoals development is but a small part of the potential public usefulness of the entire Tennessee River. Such use, if envisioned in its entirety, transcends mere power development: it enters the wide fields of flood control, soil erosion, afforestation, elimination from agricultural use of marginal lands, and distribution and diversification of industry. In short, this power development of war leads logically to national planning for a complete river water shed involving many states and the future lives and welfare of millions. It touches and gives life to all forms of human concerns."

* * *

" . . . It is going to affect not only the Columbia River Basin, but it is going to affect all mountain states and the Pacific Coast territory, and we are going to see, I believe, with our own eyes, electricity and power made so cheap that they will become a standard article of use, not only for agriculture and manufacturing, but also for every home within reach of an electric light line.

"The experience of those sections of the world that have cheap power proves very conclusively that the cheaper the power the more of it is used—the more of it is used in home and small businesses; and that makes me believe that this low dam which we are undertaking at the present time is going to justify its existence before it is completed by our being able to contract for the sale of practically all of the power it will develop. . . ."

"Electric cookstoves and all the other dozens of things which, when I was in the Navy—we used to call gadgets—are making it possible. All of us working together, to improve human life through the introduction of things that aren't especially new so far as invention is concerned, but things which are becoming more and more necessities in our American life in every part of the country."

* * *

"And finally, my friends, there is one thing about all that you are doing here in Tunelo, that they are doing in Corinth, that they are doing in Athens, and Norris and the various other places where accomplishment can be seen today—aye, the most important thing of all, I think, is that it is being done by the communities themselves. This is not coming from Washington. It is coming from you. You are not being federalized. We still believe in the community, and things are going to advance in this country exactly in proportion to the community effort. This is not regimentation—it is community rugged individualism. It means no longer the kind of rugged individualism that allows an individual to do this, that or the other thing that will hurt his neighbors. He is forbidden to do that from now on—and it is a mighty good thing. But he is going to be encouraged in every known way from the national capitol and the state capital and the county seat to use that individualism in co-operating with his neighbor's individualism so that he and his neighbors may improve their lot in life."

CAN NATIONAL WEALTH BE REDISTRIBUTED

(Continued from page 367)

than half their 1929 income (52 per cent).

"While these wage earners in 1934 received only 52 per cent of their 1929 income, property owners received 61.4 per cent and men in business for themselves received 65.2 per cent of their 1929 income.

Workers Are Greatest Income Losers

"When the proportion of the total received by different groups in 1929 and 1934 is compared, we find again that these wage earners have taken the most serious loss. In 1929, wage earners in the above industries received 21.9 per cent of the total national income; by

1932 their share had fallen to 14.6 per cent and, in spite of efforts to restore their income, in 1934 their share was still only 18.1 per cent.

"Thus it is clear that the wage workers in our great production and transportation industries have been the greater losers in the depression. They number more than 12,000,000 persons, well over one-fourth of all persons employed in 1929.

"They have borne the brunt of depression through unemployment, short-time work and wage reductions, and millions of them are still without work.

\$37,600,000,000 in Wages Lost

"They have lost more than \$37,600,000,000 during the five years of depression, a greater financial loss than any other group. And \$2,031,000,000 in work relief wages have been given them to compensate for their loss.

"Wage earners were far less able to bear financial loss than any other group in our society. They live so close to the margin of existence that loss of income means privation, hunger, illness, despair.

"Property owners, on the other hand, who lost \$14,000,000,000, scarcely more than one-third the wage earners' loss, had large resources on which they could draw.

Higher Wages Demanded

"What we need today is a large increase in the share of national income paid to workers in wages.

"Such a redistribution of income would act as a tonic on our whole economic system, for it would go to persons who would use it immediately to buy goods.

"It would lift us out of depression and form the basis for a greater economic expansion than we have ever before known.

"Every one interested in America's economic future should welcome any increase, however small, in the share of national income going to wage earners."

The executive council also pointed out that even before the depression the income of working men and women was not large enough to provide the consuming power required to keep our industrial plants in full operation. Billions of dollars in "surplus funds" were diverted, the statement said, into stock market speculation—funds which should have been used to build up the workers' buying power.

ON EVERY JOB

There's a Laugh
Or Two

Sleepy Steve is back on the job just as he promised. Welcome, Brother!

* * *

Ballade of "Funnies"

On Sunday morn it's my delight
To sleep till eight o'clock or more.
Swell chance I've got. With dawn's first
light
A knock comes at my bedroom door.
"Let Daddy sleep, please," I implore.
You see, it's my small son who's bent
I'll read to him (he's only four)
The Sunday Comic Supplement.

At last I groan, "All right, all right,"
And then begins my weekly chore.
Full twenty pages I recite
Of murder, sudden death and gore.
(If this stuff's comic, so is war).
And though my son is well content
To me the thing's an awful bore,
This so-called Comic Supplement.

Pipe dreams of guys that take a flight
The farthest planets to explore;
Of white men who with natives fight
In jungle on some tropic shore.
I read until my throat is sore
Of noble deeds and violent,
Of humor though I find small store
In self-styled Comic Supplement.

Envoy

When my son needs my aid no more,
At reading grown quite competent,
Perhaps then I'll grow lonesome for
The Sunday Comic Supplement.

SLEEPY STEVE,
L. U. 9.

* * *

Bill was very sure of winning everything
at a particularly wild poker game. After the
final betting Bill was asked what he had.
"Quintuplets," he said, "Five of a kind."

* * *

Chimes Is Chimes

Stepping out of his house on the way to his office Mr. Brown emerged into the full beauty of a spring morning. To further enhance his joy a new set of chimes, recently installed in a neighboring church tower burst out in a gay carillon. A few doors further on he ran across his neighbor Jones draped pessimistically over his front gate.

"What wonderfully, melodious chimes," said Brown. "Eh?" said Jones with his hand to his ear. "What beautiful chimes!" shouted Brown. "It's no use," said Jones in exasperation, "I can't hear a blasted word you're saying fer the noise of them d---d miserable chimes."

"SHAPPIE,"
Victoria, B. C.

* * *

Is Temperature a Factor?

Tom Barrow was asked how many passengers his son-in-law's new Ford sedan would carry.

"If they're well enough acquainted," said Tom, "we can get eight in it."

ARNOLD FOX, I. O.

Here's a little handshaking between two fellows who have been contributors to this column for y'ars and y'ars, and if we just had a picture of Abe Glick to go with it our layout would be complete:



John F. Masterson,
I. O.

Masterson's Master Pen

You write with heart and feeling,
Baring your very soul in print,
Your lines are lovely and thrilling—
And this is no flat-ter's hint.

While your name suggests a master's skill,
Mine's something no one desires to
"duck,"

In fact, everyone wishes for it a good deal
For my name, if you want to know, is
A Bit o' Luck.

ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. 3.

Note: Glick means luck, in German.

* * *

I'm Asking You

Where would the linemen be today
If everything remained o. k.?
No arguments or repartee,
Or things on which to disagree.
No ups and downs on Kleins,
Existence without electric lines!
No better times of which we dream,
No contrast in the color scheme.
No problems quaintly queer and quizzy
To keep McIntyre and Lenox busy—
No interest in the status quo,
Nothing a lineman ought to know!
No hope that wages will increase
While they remain in flaccid peace,
A dull and deadly monotone
Unbroken by a single moan.
You must admit with all the lightening
A lineman's life is sure exciting.

JOHN F. MASTERSON, I. O.

* * *

That fish story series is still reverberating. Hendrick wants to apologize for the one he sent in. He offers this verse of atonement—he claims this is true and that he's proved it:

Believe and Receive

Why should we worry,
Or why should we fret?
All we must know is
Our needs will be met!

WALTER H. HENDRICK, L. U. No. 48.

And speaking of fish stories, we noticed that Elmer Schenk, of L. U. No. 212, sent in a couple of good yarns to the correspondence and we'd like to invite him to contribute to this column. Come on, Elmer!

These Technical Terms!

While reminiscing with a disabled Canadian World War veteran, he showed me the envelope his pension check had arrived in. To my vacant eye the addressee side of the envelope held the abbreviation O. H. M. S. Sez he, in a way that indicates he is trying to find out your weakness, "What does that stand for?" According to my electrical training, I instantly answered, "Ohms, an electrical measurement for resistance." Sez he with much retrogressive military indignation and with an emphatic contradictory ejaculation, "No. O. H. M. S. is a designation for Of His Majesty's Service."

WILLIAM E. HANSON,
L. U. No. 103, Boston.

* * *

Well, Bill, there are lots of other things that it stands for and we'd like to give you another example.

'Ohmly But Ca'm

We know a man whose name is Ohm,
And his first name is Cam,
Now this man is a plumber,
Not an electrician.
When work is done, he seeks his house,
He does not care to roam;
His wife calls, joyful, to the kids,
"Your papa is Cam Ohm."
They fix him up a sudsy tub,
Hot water, soap, cologne,
To wash off all the grease and grime,
And keep their Ohm, Sweet Ohm.

* * *

Brother Wurm writes a companion piece to Abe Glick's "Harnessed Flames" describing the water power end of united effort:

Little Drops of Water

Little drops of water, by trillions multiplied,
Dammed behind a bank, make a strong and
mighty tide,
Giving forth their power—weakling drops
turned into might—
And humans turn the darkness into broad
daylight.
"Tis not alone in power for light we them
avail,
But to speak and hear around the earth, their
powers never fail.
They take us o'er the mountains and o'er the
widest plain,
And even in the hearth of home, great com-
fort do we gain.

Little drops of water, given by God in rain,
Gather in abundance; turbines roundly strain,
Hitched to a dynamo. Power is quickly spread
On conveying wires. A nation can be fed.
Thus little drops of water bring joy in your
home,
When united is the power of all, not one alone.
And little bands of workers, like little drops,
unite!
Alone you're weak and feeble, united you're a
mighty.

WILLIAM T. WURM,
L. U. No. 3.



“**N**O great political improvement, no great reform, either legislative or executive, has ever been originated in any country by its rulers. The first suggestion of such steps have invariably been bold and able thinkers, who discern the abuse, and denounce it, and point out how it is to be remedied. But long after this is done, even the most enlightened governments continue to uphold the abuse and reject the remedy. At length, if circumstances are favorable, the pressure from without becomes so strong that the government is obliged to give way; and, the reform being accomplished, the people are expected to admire the wisdom of their rulers, by whom all this has been done.”

—*Thomas Henry Buckle in “History of Civilization in England.”*

